The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

1965

MRS ANNE GRABER
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The Canadian Rose Annual

1965

ORVILLE E. BOWLES

EDITOR

Published by

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Toronto, Ontario

Preface

On behalf of our members we wish to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the assistance of the many friends of the Society who gave so generously of their time and knowledge in the preparation of this issue of the *Annual*.

The true lover of the rose holds no secrets and is always willing to pass on the knowledge gained through years of culture to those with less experience. We are fortunate to have the opportunity of sharing the observations and knowledge of so many scientists, professors, rosarians, writers and successful rose gardeners.

The Clearing House has again been prepared by Mr. Harold C. Cross, Montreal and *The Rose Analysis* by Mrs. W. A. MacDonald of Winnipeg. We are pleased to have these important sections of our *Annual* so well and carefully prepared by such experienced rosarians.

An outstanding feature this year is the introduction of 'Miss Canada' the beautiful multicoloured hybrid tea rose hybridized in Canada and which will be available to help celebrate Canada's centenary.

Special acknowledgement must go to our advertisers who have again made our *Annual* possible. Through the years their support has been constant and generous and in appreciation we solicit for them the continued patronage of our members and friends.

Again we hope all those who promote the culture of the rose, and who read these pages, will find them interesting and instructive and that they will lead to a better understanding of the aim of our Society — the extension and improvement of the culture of the rose, a symbol of all that is good and beautiful in life.

Orville E. Bowles

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The Rose

In spite of centuries of disturbances, upheavals and turmoils, the rose has persisted and improved to become an ever-living symbol, that come what may, Beauty shall not perish from the earth, and that of all the works of men, none is greater.

That in the trials and tribulations through which he has passed, he has still found time! Nay, made time, to produce the modern rose as a permanent memorial to all that is Good and Beautiful in Life. For while the rose lives — so will man's thoughts turn from horrors, fears, devices and stratagems to return to the beauty which abides in the mind and urges him to produce that which is better and more beautiful.

Author unknown

'ELIZABETH OF GLAMIS' (floribunda)
'*Spartan*' × '*Highlight*'
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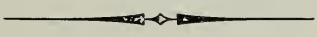

The Canadian Rose Society

The 1965 Canadian National Rose Show will be held on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, June 26th, at the Leaside High School which is located at the intersection of Bayview Avenue and Eglinton Avenue East in the Town of Leaside, Ontario.

The show will be opened by Mrs. Ena Harkness of The Rose Gardens of Hitchin, Herts, England and she will also give a demonstration of rose arranging.

This central location is well served by public transportation from all directions and the parking accommodations are ample.

The National Rose Society of Great Britain

The Summer Show of The National Rose Society will again be held at Alexandra Palace, London N.22. This year the show will be held on Friday and Saturday, July 2nd and 3rd.

A Message from the President

When this Annual reaches you, patience may still be required to await the warmth that will draw you out into your garden to look for signs of life or the scars of winter's damage.

Each Spring brings the drive and urge to get one's hands into the soil again, to feel the sun's warmth beating on your already aching back; but full of courage and enthusiasm, we will face another season tending carefully and hopefully those miracles of nature that will paint our gardens with an artist's master touch.

Looking back over the past year for just a moment, I feel we can be pleased with our efforts. We had a fair season, and the results of our toil produced many beautiful blooms. The National Show, as well as the many held by the Horticultural and Rose Societies across the country were a credit to all who participated.

It was also gratifying to end the year with an improving financial position which we sincerely hope will continue to make it possible for us to expand our services to all our members.

Plans for the coming year are moving ahead under the able guidance of your Committees. The National Show will be held in Toronto, and we have the assurance of Mrs. Ena Harkness, Harkness Nursery, England, that she will be on hand to open our show.

I wish to take the opportunity of expressing my gratitude and thanks to all those who have given me their support and worked so hard on behalf of the Society; to the many who have written to express their views and opinions and given support to our Directors in the conduct of the Society and the decisions that were made.

I would be remiss if I failed to mention our choice for a Centennial Rose in "Miss Canada". We can be justifiably proud of Mr. Blakeney's contribution to the rose world. Our gardens will be the more beautiful for this Canadian production.

As a final thought, I can only say — "One of the greatest joys in growing roses — is that you meet and get to know such wonderful people."

F. E. (Mike) Goulding

PRESIDENTS

of

The Canadian Rose Society

and its predecessor

The Rose Society of Ontario

1913-14-15	Mrs. Allen Baines*
1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam*
1919-20	Mr. Aubrey D. Heward*
1921	Dr. A. H. Rolph
1922-3-4-5	Miss Helen L. Beardmore*
1926-7	Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Sr.*
1928-9	Mr. P. H. Mitchell*
1930-31	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1932-3	Mr. A. J. Webster
1934-5	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1936-7	Mr. A. J. Webster
1938-9	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1940	Mr. D. C. Patton
1941-2	Mr. A. A. Norton
1943-4-5	Activities Suspended
1946-7	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1948-9	Mr. A. J. Webster
1950-1	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1952-3	Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-5	Mrs. H. P. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1958-9	Mr. W. J. Keenan
1960-61	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
1962-3	Mr. Eric Billington
1964	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding

* — Deceased

ARCHIE SELWOOD, *Patron*
Vancouver, B.C.

The Annual Meeting

Mrs. P. A. McDougall

(Secretary)

The tenth Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held on October 7th, 1964 in the Blue Flame Room of The Consumers' Gas Company, 19 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, and was opened at 8.00 p.m. by the President, Lieut-Col. F. E. (Mike) Goulding, E.D. who presided over the meeting. The Secretary, Mrs. P. A. McDougall, acted as secretary of the meeting.

In opening the meeting the President extended a welcome to those present and especially to those who had travelled some distance. Assurance was then requested from the Secretary that the meeting was properly assembled in accordance with the Society's constitution and by-laws. After reading those sections pertaining to the Annual Meeting the President was assured by the Secretary that the meeting was properly convened.

Upon a motion made by Mr. R. McLaren, seconded by Mr. O. E. Bowles, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on October 7th 1963, and recorded in the 1964 *Annual*, were taken as read.

Mr. Eric Billington, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, in accordance with By-Law No. 1, section 17, advised the meeting that since no nominations had been received other than those put forward by the Nominating Committee, the following Directors had been declared elected for a period of (3) three years.

Mr. Leo Brown	Mr. H. C. Dollery	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
Mr. F. N. Comper	Mrs. S. Jupp	Mr. Val Taylor
	Mr. S. McConnell	

The President then brought to the attention of the meeting the loss suffered by the Society in the passing of Mrs. Campbell Reaves who had been a valued Patron of the Society for many years; also the loss of Mrs. Ralph Bell, Mahone Bay, N.S. who had been a valued Patron in that part of the country for several years. The sympathy of the Society was also extended to Mr. F.

Purkis, a former Director, who had suffered the loss of his wife during the past year.

The Treasurer, Mr. Eric Billington, then presented his report to the meeting and expressed the appreciation of the Society for the work done by our auditors, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, C.A. and Mr. W. J. Keenan. His motion that the same auditors be re-appointed for 1965, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Whytock, was carried.

The meeting was then addressed by the President who gave a resume of the Society's activities and highlights throughout the past year, and pointed out the improvement in the Society's financial position which according to the Treasurer's report showed a surplus of $532.32 at December 31, 1963; exclusive of securities held. The financial position has been a matter of considerable concern for the past few years but it is gratifying to note that some improvement has been evident since the membership dues were increased in 1962.

The attention of the meeting was drawn to the appointment of Mrs. P. A. McDougall as Secretary of the Society as from January 1st 1964. She was introduced to the members present at the spring meeting. Another appointment during the year was that of Mr. Alan Stollery as assistant editor of *The Rose Bulletin.*

The Society participated in the Annual Spring Flower Show of The Garden Club of Toronto held at O'Keefe Centre from April 14-19th 1964. Many of our Directors took turns in assisting Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lyle with the administration of our booth and it was gratifying to note the interest shown in our Society and the culture of roses by the visitors.

In June our National Show was held at Yorkdale Plaza. It was an excellent season for roses and the timing of the show was perfect with the result that 900 entries from 90 exhibitors presented a beautiful display. The large number of entries and the large attendance of visitors presented a serious space problem and the show was somewhat overcrowded. Our appreciation and thanks must go to Mrs. J. H. Baillie and her committee for their untiring efforts in making this a very successful show.

During the past year we decided to establish a colour slide library under the direction of Mr. J. W. Whytock. This library

of 35mm. slides is being developed and will be available to our members and affiliated societies on request.

We were again honoured by a visit to Toronto of several members of the Parma Rose Society of Ohio. They were entertained and guided on a tour of interesting gardens and homes in the area by some of our Directors.

An invitation from the Don Mills Horticultural Society to participate in their fall flower show at Edwards Gardens was accepted. We prepared a fine display of some seventy varieties from our members gardens.

Acknowledgment was made of the vast amount of assistance given to affiliated societies and horticultural groups by many of our directors and members who acted in the capacity of judges, speakers and consultants.

For the past couple of years *The Rose Bulletin* edited by Mr. M. A. Cadsby has kept our members posted on the controversy and discussions that have centered around the selection of a rose to be named 'Canadian Centennial'. In 1958 Mr. Fred Blakeney of Victoria, B.C. produced a new hybrid tea rose that showed great promise and was named 'Pacific Beauty'. In searching for a Canadian-hybridised rose to commemorate Canada's Centenary this rose was chosen by the Canadian Nursery Trades Association and renamed 'Miss Canada'. Your Society has been pleased to confirm and approve this action of the Association and it is a pleasure to know that 'Miss Canada' a beautiful Canadian hybrid tea rose will be available for our gardens in the fall of 1965; and well grown in time for the 1967 Centenary.

In concluding his remarks the President drew attention to the active and successful season just closed and in view of plans under consideration it was felt that, weather being favorable, we could look forward into the new year with confidence.

The meeting then enjoyed a talk by Mr. C. F. Davis on the Judging of Roses which was followed by a very interesting talk by Mrs. H. P. Marshall on the newer roses which was supported by fine coloured slides. These talks were greatly appreciated by the members present and the thanks of the Society were extended by Mr. O. E. Bowles.

The report of the judges of the Autumn Show, Mrs. R. E. Rossiter and Mr. T. Graham, was then received and it was learned

that the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy for the highest aggregate score had been won by Mr. R. G. Whitlock of London, Ontario, while Mrs. R. A. Lyle carried off the honours in the Decorative Section.

A vote of thanks was then extended by the President to The Consumers' Gas Company for the use of the Blue Flame Room in holding the meeting; also a vote of thanks to Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, Mrs. R. M. Brophy, and Mrs. R. A. Lyle for the evening's arrangements.

As this concluded the business to come before the meeting it was then adjourned with an inivitation to all present to enjoy the refreshments that had been provided while viewing the entries that had made up the Autumn Show.

The Canadian National Rose Show

Sheila Jupp

This year Yorkdale Plaza on the outskirts of Toronto was the scene of the annual National Rose Show, held on the afternoon and evening of Monday, June 22nd, 1964.

This immense shopping complex, largest on the North American continent, was only completed in the Spring and proved an additional attraction, resulting in the largest attendance in the history of the Society. Its spacious indoor Mall and outdoor terrace were further beautified by commercial exhibits, including those from Sheridan Nurseries in Toronto, McConnell Nurseries in Port Burwell and flower arrangements from Toronto florists — all of these were organised by Mrs. H. P. Marshall with her usual skill. The decoration committee under Mrs. T. J. F. Ross had its hands full arranging the thousands of roses contributed by The Dale Estate, H. J. Mills Ltd., and Concord Floral Company. A very popular innovation this year was the presentation of a rose to every visitor on leaving the show. The Society's thanks are due to all these faithful supporters.

Canadian Rose Society, President, Mr. F. E. Goulding introduced Mr. David G. Philpott, President of Trito Centres Ltd. developers of Yorkdale Plaza, who declared the Show open at 2.45 p.m.

Ideal growing conditions had resulted in record numbers of magnificent blooms, providing a mammoth task for the judges and requiring the provision of an additional portable table to assist viewing. In some classes blooms which to the uninitiated eye appeared perfection itself went ribbonless, and consolation to those disappointed must come from the fact that not only the numbers but also the quality of exhibits surpassed all previous standards.

Miss Janie Stollery followed in her father's footsteps in winning the Best of Show, *P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy* with a

'Kordes Perfecta' which was indeed true to its name. Mr. Stollery carried off this trophy last year! *The Red Rose Tea Trophy* for the best Red Rose went to Mrs. A. L. Naismith of Hamilton, with 'Crimson Glory'. Mrs. Naismith also won the *Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy* sweepstakes award. Dr. C. T. Moyle, also of Hamilton, was the winner of the *Canadian Oil Company Award* for the Best White in Show, with 'Burnaby'. Lest it be thought that these eminent names carried all before them, we should mention red ribbons won by President F. E. Goulding, Mr. N. L. Emery of London, Canadian Rose Annual Editor Mr. O. E. Bowles, Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, Mr. Leo Brown, Mr. W. R. McLaren, Mr. W. E. Connolly, Mr. G. Culver, Mr. J. V. Laffy, Mr. T. H. Taylor and Mr. V. Wales, while the writer of this report achieved a longstanding ambition by securing the bronze medal from the National Rose Society of Great Britain for the highest aggregate score in the floribunda section.

Fifty-three exhibits in the Novice classes provided gratifying proof of the healthy growth of the Society and Mr. Leo Brown is to be congratulated on winning the Sweepstakes Award in this section with some fine blooms. Every exhibitor has had to take the first plunge at some time, and there is no teacher to equal experience. There are, however, two important points which the novice should bear in mind. One is to read carefully the Rules of the show: several exhibitors were disappointed by the removal of entries because they had not observed the rule that only one exhibit is allowed in each class from the same garden. The second point is to be ruthless in discarding any bloom, no matter how beautiful when cut, if there is the slightest doubt as to its remaining fresh, bearing in mind the heat of a June day and the exhibition hall. There is nothing more discouraging than to take pains over staging an exhibit only to have it wilt even before judging and be removed by the committee responsible for the appearance of the show to the public.

The Open classes attracted nineteen entries from six exhibitors. We welcome entries from rose growers everywhere and hope they enjoyed the experience sufficiently to show again — perhaps in the regular classes for Canadian Rose Society members!

This year a few of our friends from far places had rejoined us through exhibits in the Airborne Classes, and we were delighted

to receive these. This class is one of the big interests of the Show, where it should be possible to compare roses from every region. We would urge more members, no matter where the National Show is held, to send in contributions and help to build this class into a really representative display of skill in and love of rose growing throughout the length and breadth of Canada. The establishment by local societies of packing and dispatch centres would be a great encouragement to their members in this respect. The effort involved is much appreciated by all who visit the show, and the satisfaction of winning in such company is incomparable. Over the years, no one has contributed more towards the success of this section than Mr. Archie Selwoood of Vancouver, and it is a great pleasure to record his name as winner of the C.R.S. Silver Medal for 1964.

Unfortunately the Decorative Section did not quite come up to its usual standard. Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn won the Mrs. Schuyler C. Snively Sweepstakes Award, and congratulations for beautiful and distinguished arrangements also go to Mrs. J. A. Lowe, Mrs. A. A. Bailie, Mrs. R. Smith, Mrs. M. Rice, Mrs. W. R. McLaren, Mrs. M. A. Cadsby and Mr. E. Billington. But the total number of entries was considerably down from recent years and the show was the poorer for this, since this delightful section is a great attraction to visitors.

The Rose Auction at the conclusion of the show provided a most exciting finale. Thanks to the generosity of McConnell Nurseries, through Mr. Spencer McConnell one of the Society's Directors, a large number of modern variety rose bushes were included in the auction in addition to the cut blooms. This resulted in highly competitive and spirited bidding — to the entertainment of all and the benefit of the Society's coffers! Our thanks to the hard working, hard talking auctioneers, Dr. J. H. Baillie and Mr. Milton Cadsby, and their many helpers.

This report would not be complete without recognition of the extreme difficulties under which exhibitors laboured in preparing their entries. Unfortunately, facilities of borderline adequacy were strained to the utmost by the wonderful season and abundance of bloom. However, the main object of the Canadian Rose Society being to bring the delights of rose culture to as many people as possible this thought had been uppermost in the selection of the

site. From this aspect the Show was a resounding success. It will be remembered as a show of superlatives: greatest number of exhibits, highest quality, largest attendance — and certainly the most frustrating for exhibitors.

However, those who were winners have doubtless forgotten the difficulties long since, and those who were not are already planning for the future. So pile on the winter protection and onward and upward to that Best of Show next year — Good Luck!

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society

The special display of fragrant roses at the Summer Show, 1963

The Princess Mary Rose Borders at Bone Hill

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society

Trophies and Prizes Awarded at The 1964 Rose Show

The Auditorium, Yorkdale Shopping Centre, Toronto, Ontario, June 22, 1964

SECTION A — CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL TROPHY CLASSES

Class

1. *W. J. Keenan Challenge Bowl* — Four specimen H.T. Blooms, each of four different varieties. Each variety to be in individual containers; 1 Miss J. Stollery, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 no award
2. *Miss Mabel Stoakley Challenge Trophy* — Luncheon Table Decoration (see section R Class 88); 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 E. Billington, 3 no award
3. *Paul B. Sanders Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of new roses introduced 1958 or later. One to three blooms, sprays or stems of at least six distinct varieties. Shown in individual containers: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 J. V. Laffey
4. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha roses. Three varieties, two stems of each variety. Shown in individual containers: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 S. C. Sterlin, 3 W. J. Comper
5 *Henry Bertram Memorial Trophy* — Bowl of eight to twelve specimen H.T. or H.P. Blooms. Container to be supplied by exhibitor. 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 F. N. Comper, 3 N. L. Emery

SECTION B — OPEN TO CIVIC, COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT GARDENS AND TO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN CANADA

6 *Dunlop & Sons Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — Display of roses on table covering approximately 18 sq. ft. Arrangement to count. No awards

SECTION C — REGIONAL TROPHY CLASSES

7. *S. McGredy & Sons Challenge Cup* — Exhibit of roses, six distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind. Shown in C.R.S. boxes. 1 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 G. Culver
8. *H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — Ten specimen H.T. Roses introduced within the last ten years (1954-1964). Separate varieties shown in individual containers; 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 no award, 3 no award
9. *The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties, white or near white H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each, shown in individual containers; 1 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 P. Wolk
10. *Ellis Bros. Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties yellow H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each shown in individual containers; 1 N. L. Emery, 2 T. H. Taylor, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith

11. *Sir William Meredith Trophy* — Three varieties pink H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each shown in individual containers. 1 no award, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 G. Culver

12. *Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties red H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each shown in individual containers. 1 G. Culver, 2 S. Else, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith

13. *The Archie Selwood Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties blend or bi-colour H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each shown in individual containers. 1 V. Wales, 2 G. Culver, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in classes 9 to 13 inclusive: Mrs. A. L. Naismith

SECTION D — HYBRID TEAS — SPECIMEN BLOOMS

WHITE or NEAR WHITE

14. One specimen bloom of Burnaby: 1 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 2 no award, 3 W. R. McLaren

15. One specimen bloom of any named variety except Burnaby: 1 Mrs. M. Kertesz, 2 P. Wolk, 3 Miss J. Stollery

LIGHT YELLOW

16. One specimen bloom of McGredy's Yellow: 1 G. Patterson, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 M. Rice

17. One specimen bloom of any named variety except McGredy's Yellow: 1 E. Billington, 2 S. Else, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith

MEDIUM TO DEEP YELLOW

18. One specimen bloom of any named variety: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 N. L. Emery

YELLOW BLEND

19. One specimen bloom of Peace: 1 V. Taylor, 2 P. A. McDougall, 3 Mrs. M. Kertesz

20. One specimen bloom of Peace — fully open, centre not showing: 1 Mrs. M. Oliphant, 2 S. Else, 3 Mrs. C. B. Van Straubenzee

21. One specimen bloom of Sutter's Gold: 1 L. Akehurst, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 N. L. Emery

22. One specimen bloom of any named variety except Peace or Sutter's Gold: 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn

APRICOT and ORANGE BLEND

23. One specimen bloom any named variety: 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 N. L. Emery, 3 W. Connolly

PALE PINK

24. One specimen bloom of Michele Meilland: 1 Miss J. Stollery, 2 T. H. Taylor, 3 M. A. Cadsby

25. One specimen bloom of any named variety except Michele Meilland: 1 P. Wolk, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 G. Culver

MEDIUM PINK

26. One specimen bloom of Pink Favourite: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. Culver, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle

27. One specimen bloom of any named variety except Pink Favourite: 1 G. Culver, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 C. Beynan

PINK BLEND

28. One specimen bloom of Kordes Perfecta: Miss J. Stollery, 2 G. Culver, 3 M. A. Cadsby

29. One specimen bloom of Tiffany: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. A. Pearstone, 3 M. Rice

30. One specimen bloom of any named variety except Kordes Perfecta or Tiffany: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 V. Wales, 3 Mrs. A. A. Bailie

DEEP PINK and LIGHT RED

31. One specimen bloom of Superstar (Tropicana): 1 E. D. Goulding, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle

32. One specimen bloom of any named variety except Superstar: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 P. Wolk, 3 E. D. Goulding

RED

33. One specimen bloom of Crimson Glory: 1 P. Wolk, 2 G. Culver, 3 M. A. Cadsby

34. One specimen bloom of any named variety except Crimson Glory: 1 S. Else, 2 M. Rice, 3 Miss J. Stollery

RED BLENDS and BI-COLOURS

35. One specimen bloom of any named variety: 1 N. L. Emery, 2 G. Culver, 3 no award

MAUVES (LAVENDER)

36. One specimen bloom of any named variety: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 N. L. Emery, 3 R. M. Peirce

H.T. SINGLE VARIETIES

37. Naturally grown specimen of single H.T.: 1 N. L. Emery, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in classes 14 to 37 inclusive: Mrs. A. L. Naismith

SECTION E — BLOOM CYCLE OF HYBRID TEA ROSE

38. Three roses of one variety showing one bud quarter open, one bloom half open and one bloom fully open (centre may show): 1 Mrs. M. Oliphant, 2 T. H. Taylor, 3 E. D. Goulding

SECTION F — FLORIBUNDAS OR POLYANTHUS, NATURALLY GROWN SPRAY OR NATURALLY GROWN SINGLE SPECIMEN

39. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — A collection of Floribunda or Polyantha roses. Not fewer than six varieties, two sprays of each variety, shown in individual containers: 1 W. E. Connolly, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp

40. One spray of single or semi-double red Floribunda: 1 W. E. Connolly, 2 V. Wales, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp

41. One spray of single or semi-double pink Floribunda: 1 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle

42. One spray of double red Floribunda: 1 N. L. Emery, 2 P. A. McDougall, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp

43. One spray of double pink Floribunda: 1 V. Taylor, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Dr. R. W. Hoffman

44. One spray of white Floribunda: 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 G. Culver, 3 P. Wolk

45. One spray of mauve (lavender) Floribunda: 1 N. L. Emery, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 no award

46. One spray of yellow Floribunda: 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 3 F. E. Goulding

47. One spray of multi-colour Floribunda: 1 G. Culver, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith

48. One spray of Polyantha roses, any variety: No awards
National Rose Society of Great Britain Medal for highest aggregate score in classes 40-48 inclusive: Mrs. S. Jupp

SECTION G — GRANDIFLORAS

49. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single red specimen: 1 Miss J. Stollery, 2 V. Wales, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith

50. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single yellow specimen: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 N. L. Emery

51. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single white specimen: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 no award, 3 no award

52. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single pink specimen: 1 W. J. Comper, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 W. E. Connolly
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in classes 49 to 52 inclusive: Mrs. A. L. Naismith

SECTION H — HYBRID PERPETUAL

53. *Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three Hybrid Perpetuals, one or more varieties: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 no award

54. *T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — One specimen bloom of Hybrid Perpetual: 1 V. Wales, 2 Mrs. R. Smith, 3 no award

SECTION J — CLIMBING ROSES

55. *The Canadian Bank of Commerce Challenge Cup* — Collection of three or more Climbing Roses. Three stems or more of each variety, one variety to a container (Climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s, and T's excluded): 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 L. M. Brown, 3 T. H. Taylor

56. Two laterals of white or near white Climbing Roses: 1 T. H. Taylor, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle

57. Two laterals of pink Climbing Roses: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 F. N. Comper, 3 Mrs. N. MacKay

58. Two laterals of red Climbing Roses: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 R. C. Scott, 3 T. H. Taylor

59. Two laterals of yellow or yellow blend Climbing Roses (Climbing H.T.'s named for the bush type of the same name excluded): 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 3 W. J. Comper
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in classes 56 to 59 inclusive: Mrs. A. L. Naismith

SECTION K — MINIATURE ROSES, BUSH OR CLIMBING

60. One spray or bloom of red Miniature Rose: 1 E. E. Fielding, 2 P. A. McDougall, 3 J. V. Laffey

61. One spray or bloom of yellow Miniature Rose: 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 no award, 3 no award

62. One spray or bloom of white Miniature Rose: 1 W. R. McLaren, 2 no award, 3 no award

63. One spray or bloom of pink Miniature Rose: 1 W. R. McLaren, 2 P. A. McDougall, 3 no award

64. Collection of four different varieties, bloom or spray: 1 W. R. McLaren, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 P. A. McDougall
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in classes 60 to 64 inclusive: W. R. McLaren

SECTION L — MISCELLANEOUS ROSES INCLUDING OLD-FASHIONED ROSES, RUGOSA, CHINA, BOURBON, MOSS, SPECIES, SHRUB, SEEDLINGS AND ANY OTHER ROSES NOT COVERED IN THE ABOVE SECTIONS

65. One naturally grown specimen or spray, with or without side buds: 1 S. C. Sterling, 2 Dr. R. W. Hoffman, 3 W. R. McLaren

66. Old Rose Bouquet — To consist of 8 or more blooms or sprays of blooms. May be all one variety or many. Points to go to the bouquets of many varieties. An old rose to be considered one if introduced prior to 1910. 60 points given for quality of bloom; 40 points for suitability of container, arrangement and fragrance. The container may be anything the exhibitor wishes to use, preferably something old, an antique or heirloom: *The Canadian Rose Society Award* — Six plants of old-fashioned roses supplied by Carl Pallek & Son Nurseries, Virgil, Ontario. To be divided as follows: 1st prize 3 bushes, 2nd prize 2 bushes and 3rd prize 1 bush. These prizes will be available only if there are *three* or more competitors in the class: 1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 Mrs. J. Lowe, 3 S. C. Sterling

SECTION M — FRAGRANT ROSES

Correctly and legibly named, these three classes to be judged on basis of 60 points for pleasing fragrance; 40 points for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.

67. *Mrs. Campbell Reaves Rose Bowl* (prize) — Six roses, not fewer than three varieties, shown in one container: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 3 Mrs. V. Hawkins

68. *A. Alan Gow Memorial Trophy* — Three roses of any variety or varieties shown in one container: 1 no award, 2 E. Billington, 3 G. Culver

69. *C. Alan Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy* — One rose of any variety: 1 Mrs. M. Kertesz, 2 Mrs. R. Smith, 3 Mrs. M. Oliphant

SECTION N — NOVICE CLASSES

Open to Canadian Rose Society members who have never won a first prize in a Canadian Rose Society show.

70. Six H.T. roses, any variety or varieties: 1 L. M. Brown, 2 W. E. Connolly, 3 W. M. Earl

71. Three H.T. roses, any variety or varieties: 1 P. Wolk, 2 W. M. Earl, 3 R. G. Whitlock

72. One specimen bloom of H.T. — 1st award in this class will receive *Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal:* 1 R. G. Whitlock, 2 L. M. Brown, 3 P. Wolk

73. One lateral of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s or T's excluded): 1 E. E. Fielding, 2 Mrs. V. Wilmot, 3 L. M. Brown

74. One stem or spray of Floribunda or Polyantha roses: 1 W. E. Connolly, 2 Mrs. V. Wilmot, 3 Mrs. C. B. Van Struabenzee

SECTION O — AIRBORNE EXHIBITS

75. Six H.T. roses, named, of any variety or varieties: 1 A. Selwood, 2 no award, 3 no award

76. Three H.T. roses, named, of any variety or varieties: 1 A. Selwood, 2 no award, 3 no award

77. One H.T. rose, named, of any variety or varieties: 1 no award, 2 W. L. Sait, 3 no award

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal awarded for highest aggregate score in classes 75, 76 and 77: A. Selwood

SECTION P — JUNIOR MEMBERS

Family membership — under sixteen years of age.

78. One H.T. rose, any colour: 1 J. Comper, 2 M. Oliphant, 3 P. Comper

79. One rose, other than H.T.: 1 M. Oliphant, 2 J. Comper, 3 S. Oliphant.

First prize in each class to receive a rose bush.

SECTION Q — OPEN CLASSES

Open to anyone other than a Canadian Rose Society member.

80. Three H.T. roses, named, of any variety or varieties: 1 J. Hails, 2 Mrs. T. H. Rowe, 3 Mrs. R. F. Brown

81. One H.T. rose, named, of any variety: 1 T. H. Rowe, 2 Mrs. M. McRuvie, 3 A. Marker

First prize in each class to receive a membership in The Canadian Rose Society.

MAJOR AWARDS

Best Rose in the Show — *P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy:* Miss J. Stollery

Best White or Near White Rose in the Show — *Canadian Oil Company Division of Shell Canada Limited,* silver tray (prize): Dr. C. T. Moyle

Best Red Rose in the Show — *The Red Rose Tea Trophy:* Mrs. A. L. Naismith

Sweepstakes Award — *Sir Harry Oakes Trophy:* Mrs. A. L. Naismith

Novice Sweepstakes Award — *Col. W. G. MacKendrick D.S.O. Challenge Trophy:* Leo M. Brown

DECORATIVE ARRANGEMENT CLASSES THEME "ROSE FASHIONS AT YORKDALE"

SECTION R — DECORATIVE, TROPHY CLASSES

82. "My Choice" — An arrangement of roses the way you like them *(Mrs. P. A. Thomson Challenge Trophy):* 1 no award, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 no award

83. "Jewels of Fashion" — A symmetrical arrangement including other flowers *(Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy):* 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 no award, 3 no award

84. "High Style" — An arrangement with a vertical feeling; other flowers may also be used *(Royal York Challenge Trophy):* 1 Mrs. J. Lowe, 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 3 Mrs. M. Rice

85. "House Beautiful" — A crescent arrangement *(The Hon. George S. Henry Challenge Trophy):* 1 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 2 no award, 3 no award

86. "In Grandma's Day" — An arrangement in an antique type container *(Seeley B. Brush Memorial Challenge Trophy):* No awards

87. "After Five" — An all round arrangement for the centre of a dinner table seating six, roses only. Arranged with any suitable foliage, candles optional *(Mrs. Walter H. Lyon, Roseholme Challenge Trophy):* 1 no award, 2 E. Billington, 3 no award

88. "For the Bride" — An all round arrangement for a luncheon table seating six, suitable for a bride's shower, roses only, and arranged with their own foliage (see class 2) *(Miss Mabel Stoakley Challenge Trophy):* 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 E. Billington, 3 no award

89. "Junior Miss" — A small basket of roses not more than fifteen inches overall *(Brig. A. E. Nash, M.C., Challenge Trophy):* 1 Mrs. R. Smith, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 no award

90. "Red Favourite" — A basket of red roses only, any size *(Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose Challenge Trophy):* 1 Mrs. M. Rice, 2 no award, 3 no award

91. "Summertime" — A bowl or vase of single H.T. roses *(Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson Challenge Trophy):* No awards

92. "Colonial Times" — An arrangement of red Climbing or Rambler roses *(Mr. J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy):* No awards

SECTION S — DECORATIVE, SWEEPSTAKE CLASSES

93. "Yorkdale Symbol" — An arrangement stressing rhythm: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. Smith, 3 Mrs. N. McKay

94. "Eastern Influence" — An arrangement, Oriental in feeling: 1 Mrs. W. R. McLaren, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. A. Walmsley

95. "The Pretty Look" — An arrangement using pink roses: 1 Mrs. J. Lowe, 2 Mrs. M. A. Cadsby, 3 no award

96. "Patio Style" — An arrangement suitable for outdoor entertaining. Fruit may be included: 1 Mrs. M. A. Cadsby, 2 no award, 3 no award

97. "Split Level" — Two related arrangements but on two levels: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. M. A. Cadsby, 3 no award

98. "Country Manner" — Roses arranged with some dried material: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. Smith, 3 Mrs. M. Oliphant

99. "For the Sportsman" — An arrangement of roses and any other suitable material to suggest a hobby such as fishing, hunting, gardening, etc. OPEN TO MEN ONLY: 1 E. Billington, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 no award

100. "Petites" — A miniature arrangement with overall measurements not exceeding six inches: 1 Mrs. W. R. McLaren, 2 Mrs. J. Lowe, 3 Mrs. R. Smith

101. Boutique"

(a) A party corsage: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 no award, 3 Mrs. A. Walmsley

(b) Gentleman's boutonniere (not staged in water): 1 W. J. Comper, 2 no award, 3 E. Billington

For highest aggregate score in Decorative-Sweepstake classes 93 to 101 inclusive — *Rose Bowl Award by Mrs. Schuyler C. Snively:* Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn

SECTION T — DECORATIVE, NOVICE CLASSES

Open to Canadian Rose Society members who have never won a first prize in Decorative Classes in a Canadian Rose Society show.

102. "Simplicity — An arrangement of roses and evergreen: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. N. McKay, 3 no award

103. "The Tailored Look" — An arrangement using not more than five roses with any suitable foliage: No awards

Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal for highest aggregate score in classes 102 and 103: Mrs. N. McKay

SECTION U — DECORATIVE, OPEN CLASSES

Open to anyone other than a Canadian Rose Society member.

104. "Dreamy" — A small arrangement for the bedside table not to exceed ten inches in any dimension; roses only with any suitable foliage: 1 Mrs. J. D. Lamb, 2 Mrs. L. G. H. Richardson, 3 Mrs. B. Robinson

105. "Elegance" — An all round arrangement for a dinner table seating six and not to exceed twelve inches in height. Roses to predominate: 1 Mrs. L. G. H. Richardson, 2 no award, 3 Mrs. H. Johnson

106. "First in Fashion" — An arrangement suitable for the living room; roses to predominate: 1 Mrs. L. G. H. Richardson, 2 Mrs. H. Johnson, 3 Mrs. H. Caswell.

First prize in each class to receive a rose bush.

TROPHIES AND PRIZES AWARDED

Number of exhibitors			90
Number of entries —	Specimen class	644	
	Decorative class	60	
	Novice class	53	
	Open class	19	
			776
Number of awards —	First	92	
	Second	85	
	Third	76	
			253
	Trophies		28
	Medals		7

Their Memory Liveth On

MRS. CAMPBELL REAVES

In the passing of Mrs. Reaves after a lengthy illness the Society lost a valued Patron of many years. Helen B. Reaves as she was known to her many friends in the Society in her active years was a keen rose grower and a great lover of fragrant roses. The rose bowl she donated each year at the National Show for the most fragrant bowl of roses was always a coveted prize, and we are indeed pleased to know that it will be continued as a memorial.

While she was not active in the Society in recent years her lovely rose garden at Sherbrooke Farm, (Allandale) Barrie, Ontario was established about 1926 and flourished until 1940 when it was greatly curtailed due to the war. After the war it was revived and bloomed again until declining health made it impossible for Mrs. Reaves to continue her cherished garden.

On behalf of the membership we extend our sympathy to her family and it is pleasing to know that it is their intention to re-create the beautiful rose garden that was so widely known.

O. E. B.

HENRY EDLAND

Mr. Henry Edland, Secretary to the National Rose Society for the past 17 years died suddenly on Tuesday, 15th December. He joined the National Rose Society when the membership was only 7,000 and largely thanks to his quiet efficiency this has reached over 90,000 members. He was also Secretary of the Association of British Rose Producers. With his exceptional knowledge of roses he has written many books and many articles for the press (including *The Rose*).

During his Secretaryship he served under many distinguished presidents including Sir Edward Holland and The Rev. J. H. Pemberton, and was known for his tactful dealings with members, exhibition judges and the press. He was a person who always remained calm in the most exacting times and was respected by all.

His early death at the age of 58 will be mourned by all who knew him, and our sympathies are extended to his widow who as an equally enthusiastic lover of roses, has assisted him for many years in his work.

The death of Henry Edland is a most tragic loss to rose lovers the world over.

The Rose

The Book Shelf

ROSES

By Wilhelm Kordes, Sparrieshoop, Holstein, West Germany
(Translated by the late N. P. Harvey)
General Publishing Co. Ltd.,
30 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ontario
Price $7.75

WHILE in recent years an abundance of Rose literature, much of it having considerable merit, has been offered to the Canadian public it may safely be said that not since the days of the late William Paul, the tenth Edition of whose "The Rose Garden" appeared in 1898, has a volume from the pen of a universally recognized authority of corresponding stature been offered. Herr Kordes is acknowledged to be the world's leading Rosarian and when he speaks Rose growers everywhere, both amateur and professional, instinctively pause to listen. He is not only skilled in Rose culture and fully conversant with Rose history but is also the world's foremost hybridist — a broad statement but one with which those familiar with contemporary Rose developments will agree.

"Roses" is a book which is indispensable to advanced amateurs and also to those professionals who are interested in the propagation and hybridization of Roses. This volume comprises 25 Chapters covering all aspects of the subject exhaustively but, nevertheless, with commendable brevity. Included also are 16 illustrations in colour and lengthy lists of recommended varieties for various purposes. As might be expected a substantial number of these recommendations are Herr Kordes' own introductions some of which will not as yet be available from Canadian sources.

This is a very valuable work which should grace the library of every serious Rose grower. — DOGROSE

HOW TO GROW ROSES

By John Paul Edwards

General Publishing Co. Ltd.,

30 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ontario

Price $2.50

HERE we have a new, interesting, inexpensive and helpful volume designed particularly for Rose growers of limited experience, although many seasoned veterans will also find within its covers much that is both enlightening and entertaining. The book covers very thoroughly the entire subject of Rose culture as it applies to the more popular types of cultivated Roses presented in a lucid, intelligible, yet concise manner. Incorporated in the volume also are abbreviated lists of recommendations representing the better known varieties of Hybrid Teas and Floribundas now popular in the United States, with special emphasis on AARS winners. While this reviewer is not entirely in agreement with some of these selections it must be kept in mind that the book is primarily intended to appeal to American readers to whom many meritorious varieties originating elsewhere than in the United States are not accessible — hence, no doubt, their omission.

The value of this book is enhanced by many explanatory monochrome illustrations, also rendered more attractive by the inclusion of a few illustrations in full colour. — DOGROSE

'MISS CANADA' (H.T.)
'Peace' x 'Karl Herbst'
Raised by Fred Blakeney, Victoria, B.C.

'Miss Canada', A Canadian Rose for Canada's Centenary

Archie Selwood

Vancouver, British Columbia

Mr. Fred Blakeney, hybridizer of 'Miss Canada' became interested in this fascinating branch of rose culture some nineteen years ago while a resident of Ottawa. While he grew roses in his own garden on an ordinary city lot, his knowledge of hybridizing was rather sketchy and it was not until he chanced to read an article on raising new varieties of roses from seed that he felt the urge to take up hybridizing as a hobby.

He made frequent visits to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa where there was an excellent rose garden containing a representative collection of rose types, ancient and modern. Considerable rose hybridizing was done there particularly by Miss Isabella Preston, who has a number of rose originations to her credit.

He read, studied and experimented freely and while some of his early creations germinated and bloomed they invariably were winter killed for lack of a greenhouse. Mr. Blakeney was not discouraged as his main object was to obtain experience and prepare for the time when he would retire and move to the British Columbia coastal area, where climatic conditions are more favourable for successful hybridizing. He moved to B.C. in 1952 and with the aid of a small greenhouse started hybridizing in earnest.

By this time he had learned a lot, particularly as to characteristics desirable in parent roses, in order to get worthwhile seedlings, and quickly obtained some good results from his crossings, but for a time nothing quite good enough to put in commerce.

In 1955 Mr. Blakeney acquired 'Karl Herbst' and was much impressed with its plant and foliage characteristics. Its parentage, 'Independence' x 'Peace' seemed to him to be a promising combina-

tion and he decided on 'Karl Herbst' as one parent and gave a lot of thought to choosing a pollen parent. He wanted vigour, disease resistance and glossy leaves. 'Peace' has all these qualities, but is one of the parents of 'Karl Herbst'. Most roses, when closely inbred, give less vigour in their progeny, but 'Peace' being a very vigorous rose, he reasoned that a slight loss of vigour should not be a serious handicap and so he crossed 'Karl Herbst' with 'Peace' in 1957. The seedling that is now 'Miss Canada' came from this cross and germinated February 10th, 1958. Its first blooms passed unrecorded because, in all probability, it did not show much promise.

The plant was not discarded, however, and on September 3rd, 1958, the following entry was made. "Plant very robust, with several branches, each with a single (terminal) bud with a long strong stem. Bloom opened this day. It is a bi-colour of good exhibition form, high centre and sweet fragrance, with petals of good substance."

Budwood of the seedling was given to H. M. Eddie and Sons Ltd. for trial. This well known firm has numerous fine roses to its credit, having been hybridizing for many years. After testing the rose for two years Mr. J. H. Eddie informed Mr. Blakeney that without question he had a winner. Mr. Eddie gives the following description of the rose—"Spreading upright plant habit, large, leathery, glossy leaves, vigorous growth to 50 inches, average hybrid tea hardiness. The flower bud is long and pointed. The flower is of good form, high centred, with 35 petals and measures 4½ in. to 5 in. across, when fully open. The colour is a pink blend, rose madder with silver reverse and the fragrance is good. The blooms are borne singly, several together or clustered; are long lasting and are freely produced."

Mr. Eddie asked for permission to propose the rose as the "Canadian Centenary Rose" providing he could interest the Canadian Association of Nurserymen. This permission was gladly given by Mr. Blakeney and at the annual meeting of the Association, held at Niagara Falls in July, 1963, Mr. Eddie put the proposal before the meeting and it was passed unanimously. The Canadian Rose Society, (Canada's National Society) also gave unanimous support to the plan, as did its affiliate the strong Vancouver Rose Society. Both Mr. Blakeney and Mr. Eddie belong to these two societies and are valued members.

Budwood has already been sent by Mr. Eddie to some twenty of Canada's leading rose growers, who are building up a stock of 'Miss Canada' plants to be distributed in time for Canada's Centennial in 1967 under the sponsorship of the Canadian Association of Nurserymen.

It is gratifying to know that 'Miss Canada' will take its place along with 'Burnaby' and other fine Canadian originations in the Centennial International Rose Garden to be constructed and planted in connection with the Centennial Exposition to be held in Montreal in 1967.

Les Roses au Saguenay

L'abbe Lorenzo Angers

Messieurs O. E. Bowles et H. C. Cross m'ont aimablement invité à écrire un article *en français* dans la revue de la *Canadian Rose Society.*

Je considère comme un honneur le privilège d'écrire "en français" un article dans *The Rose Annual.*

Je veux bien raconter comment, moi, un professeur de grec au Séminaire de Chicoutimi, j'ai été amené à cultiver les roses à la Baie Ste-Catherine, Comté Charlevoix. Voici donc mes expériences de débutant.

Le tout a commencé un beau jour de février 1963, alors que le bibliothécaire du Séminaire déposa sur la table de la salle de lecture un livre extraordinaire: *ROSES,* par Eric Bois. Ce livre est illustré superbement par Mlle A.-M. Trechslin, artiste peintre.

J'ai lu ce livre de la première à la dernière ligne, tout en admirant les 60 aquarelles de Mlle Trechslin. C'est sans aucun doute le plus beau livre sur les roses depuis que le célèbre peintre Pierre-Joseph Redouté peignit les premières roses cultivées à Malmaison, pour l'Impératrice Joséphine.

Après la lecture de ce beau livre, je me suis dis: "Pourquoi ne pas essayer de cultiver quelques unes de ces admirables plantes?"

C'est pourquoi, le 16 mai 1963, je plantais 36 rosiers à la Maison de vacances de Messieurs les professeurs du Séminaire de Chicoutimi, à la Baie Ste-Catherine, Comté Charlevoix.

Le 24 juin, je remarquai deux de mes rosiers qui portaient des boutons à fleurs qui promettaient. Le 17 juillet, je pouvais admirer une belle rose "qui ce matin avait déclose sa robe de pourpre au soleil". C'étaient donc deux 'Pinocchio' qui fleurissaient les premiers. C'est alors que je commencai à avoir des admirateurs de mes rosiers. Il faut dire que mes aimables con-

frères étaient un peu sceptiques quant au succès de mon entreprise. Tout allait si bien que le 27 juillet, je comptais plus de 100 roses épanouies.

La floraison de mes 36 rosiers fut vraiment remarquable. C'est alors que je décidai de planter dès l'automne 1963, 60 nouveaux arbustres. Mon plan était ambitieux: je voulais voir sur le terrain tous les rosiers que j'admirais dans le livre de M. Eric Bois.

Le 31 octobre 1963, je mettais en terre 60 rosiers, en observant scrupuleusement les recommandations des savants horticulteurs pour préparer le sol: fumier de mouton, une certaine quantité d'os moulus, de tourbe etc. . . .

Après une taille légère, j'entourai ces 60 rosiers d'une bande de plastique que je remplis de terre pour les protéger pendant l'hiver. Comme les villageoix de Ste-Catherine m'assuraient qu'il se formait à cet endroit une "falaise" de neige, je quittai mes chers rosiers, laissant à la Providence le soin de faire le reste. Puis, le mardi 5 mai 1964, je retournai à Ste-Catherine pour "deshabiller mes rosiers".

Succès ! ! Ils étaient tous en bonne santé, excepté 7, dont voici les noms: 'President Herbert Hoover', 'Christian Dior', 'Goldilocks', 'Show-Girl', 'Michèle Meilland', 'McGredy's Sunset' et 'Gold Cup'. Pourquoi ceux-là avaient-ils peri pendant l'hiver? Je crois que la raison, c'est que ils n'ont pas été couverts par la neige.

Les 65 rosiers différents qui ont fleuri abondamment durant l'été 1964 ont fait l'admiration de nombreux visiteurs. Ce que l'on a surtout remarquée, c'est la vigueur de tous ces arbustres, la beauté du feuillage et la grosseur des fleurs.

Un de mes compagnons de vacance s'est amusé à classifier mes rosiers par ordre de beauté selon son goût à lui, à différentes époques de l'été. Voici le résultat de ses observations. Il admet n'être pas un connaisseur et qu'une autre classification pourrait

Le 8 août: A cette date ses rosiers préférés étaient les suivants: 'Pink Peace', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Chrysler Imperial', 'Peace', 'Miss France' et 'Tiffany'.

Le 24 août: Les rosiers demeurés les plus beaux à cette date étaient les suivants: 'Pink Peace', 'President Eisenhower', 'Grand'Mère Jenny' (tardive, mais très

belle), 'Piccadilly' et 'The Texan' (comme grappes). Les 'Pinocchio' étaient aussi à leur plus beau.

Le 10 sept: Sur un 'Pinocchio', il compte encore au moins 115 boutons non ouverts. 'Grand'Mère Jenny' porte encore de très belles fleurs. Demeurent encore très beaux pour le temps, les rosiers suivants: 'Peace', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Chrysler Imperial'. Il trouve encore très beaux le 'Floradora' et le 'Garden Party'.

Pour terminer, voici comment j'ai disposé mes rosiers en plate-bande: J'ai tracé un carré de 25 pieds de côté dans lequel j'ai inscrit 4 cercles concentriques, laissant 3 pieds de distance entre chaque cercle.

J'ai planté mes rosiers à 2 pieds ½ de distance, avec au centre un rosiertige, un 'Peace'. Cette plate-bande agréable à voir, laisse circuler l'air librement, ce qui empêche l'apparition de plusieurs maladies du rosier.

Enfin, je me propose de planter, au printemps de 1965, 40 nouveaux rosiers tous différents de ceux que j'ai déjà et que j'ai choisis en m'inspirant du beau livre: *The World of Roses,* de Bertram Park.

Editor's Note: We welcome this contribution from our enthusiastic fellow member who has been doing some pioneer rose growing on the Saguenay, considerably north of Quebec City. We invited him to write in French. Some readers may have to get out their dictionary.

Roses at the Plant Research Institute

A. R. Buckley

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There are three main collections of roses at the Plant Research Institute in Ottawa. Of chiefly botanical concern are the rose species located in the Arboretum. Shrub roses of historical interest are in the Ornamental Gardens. Here also are found present-day cultivars of all rose groups.

There are also a number of roses in a test garden. Here, new varieties are tried out, and if their garden value is satisfactory the plants are placed on display in the Rose Garden.

There is no doubt that of all the ornamental collections our Rose Garden creates the greatest interest. It was started by Dr. William Saunders in 1890 for the purpose of testing roses for this climate. Two specimens of a variety were chosen and enough shrubs to fill the beds were planted. Later on, new varieties were bought to replace those that failed to survive the winters. Since old and new plants were, of necessity, placed side by side, the general effect was at times very shabby. Such a rose garden, although performing a good service in testing roses, was a poor means of displaying the shrubs.

In 1962 a complete reorganization of the Rose Garden took place. The beds were widened, the shapes were changed and new soil was provided. A list comprising the best roses under test and new roses that showed promise elsewhere was prepared and the new plantings were made from this.

The new Rose Garden is meant to show the fifty best varieties for growing in the area and to display them in the best way possible. In the selection, color and vigor were deciding factors.

Twenty-five plants of each variety were set out and two varieties were planted in one bed. An attempt was made to blend the colors and heights to produce a good display. Although the ornamental effect was the primary consideration, much was learned about the garden value of newer varieties which could not have been possible with only small quantities. The plants were rated according to the quality of flowers produced, the ability to extend flowering through the summer and finish with a good September display, the best colors of roses for effective harmonizing and the health and vigor of a large number of plants.

When the plants in the remodeled beds had flowered, one of the most interesting observations was the almost complete inability to select roses according to the colors in the catalogues and arrive at good harmony in the rose bed. This was particularly exasperating when there was need for a good red to blend with orange. Reds of rosy hue and those, like 'Charlotte Armstrong'. with a pinkish overtone were out of place in beds with the orange reds of 'Tanya' and 'Hawaii'. Many varieties of roses have catalogue descriptions that give an entirely erroneous impression of their true color, and many others, though performing well at the end of June, do not give a good effect at any other time even though they have been properly pruned.

When two varieties are grown in the same bed an important consideration is the height of each. No rose catalogue gives the height of the variety and it was found after the first year of our new garden that although roses were pruned to the same height in spring, variations as much as two to three feet at flowering time occurred in both hybrid teas and grandifloras.

At the present time, roses that in height and color go well together are the following: 'Betsy McCall' and 'Golden Masterpiece', 'Charlotte Armstrong' and 'Ann Letts', 'Radiation' and 'Yellow Pinocchio', 'Tropicana and Saratoga', 'Ivory Fashion' and 'Granada', and 'Peace' and 'Crimson Glory'.

The best hybrid teas in the Rose Garden, based on their bedding qualities and period of bloom, are, in order of preference: 'Tropicana', 'Peace', 'Charlotte Armstrong', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Royal Highness', 'Pink Peace', 'Garden Party', 'Chicago Peace', 'White Knight', 'Granada', 'Pink Parfait', and 'Americana'.

The best hybrid floribundas are: 'Aurora', 'Radiation', 'Sarabande', 'Frensham', 'Fire King', 'Pink Bountiful', 'Alain', 'Rumba', 'Fashion', 'Lilli Marlene', 'Saratoga', and 'Ivory Fashion'.

Visitors conducted around the Rose Garden in early July of this year were usually most impressed by the forms and scent of the hybrid perpetual roses planted in long beds set apart from the formal area. These beds contain many hybrid perpetuals that have disappeared from the catalogues but which are nevertheless good hardy kinds and add a fine old-fashioned touch to the scenery. These plants receive just a slight covering in fall and some have been growing in the same beds for at least twenty years. The best of the hybrid perpetuals still in our collections are 'Frau Karl Druschki' (which I still regard as a hybrid perpetual), the very nicely scented 'Mrs. John Laing', 'John Hopper', 'Charles Lefebvre', the light-pink 'Mme. Gabrielle Luizet', the rose-pink 'Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford', and the 'Comtesse d'Oxford', which has light-red global flowers.

The Life of the Soil

J. A. Archibald

Horticultural Experiment Station
Vineland Station, Ontario

What is? Organic matter is! So what? So without it your roses are sick, man, sick!

All soils contain some of it. Most soils don't have enough of it.

Let us look at the problem.

Soil organic matter, or "humus" plays a vital role in maintaining your soil. In its natural state, your soil contained appreciable quantities of it. Cultivation, erosion, or topsoil removal may have reduced it to the point where your roses are starting to holler. With field crops, oganic matter in the soil can be replenished by ceasing cultivation and growing sod crops. In your rose garden, this won't work. The alternative? Add organic matter.

There are two ways in which the addition of organic materials will benefit the soil and the crop. Particularly on heavy or high clay content soils, its incorporation into the soil improves the "tilth" or ease of working. An intractable clay can become a vastly improved "animal" if massive doses of humus-forming material are added to it. In addition to improving the physical condition of your soil, and thus improving aeration and drainage, organic matter increases the water- and nutrient-holding capacity. It also feeds the "bugs" — the soil microorganisms that are so necessary for a lively soil. Even if the organic material is itself low in nutrients, it improves conditions through the activity of the bugs that decompose it.

To the home gardener, soil physical condition is of particular concern. Especially in newly established grounds, the gardener may have to contend with various types of soil, including low-organic subsoil, unconsolidated fill, and soil that has been severely compacted during the housebuilding operation. Under such conditions, organic matter buildup is especially important.

Organic matter worked into the soil will without question improve that soil. Organic materials used as surface mulches serve additional useful functions. Surface mulches reduce weed competition and remove the need for cultivation; they conserve soil moisture and provide a uniform release of moisture and nutrients; they keep the soil cool, and prevent drying out and baking. Where soil is shallow, and drainage poor, use of a surface mulch increases the effective rooting area. Mulches allow the plant to develop roots right to the soil surface, where normally cultivation would prevent such development. If a surface mulch is established, *keep it up.* Otherwise, if your plants develop many near-surface roots under good mulch cover, and the mulch disintegrates, the plants will be more subject to drought and other adverse conditions than if no mulch had been applied. Maintain that mulch at a sufficient thickness to prevent weed and grass growth — and replenish it, depending on its speed of breakdown, every year or two.

Listed below are some of the more common organic materials available to you, and their principal characteristics.

FARM MANURE

Ordinary farm manure is the old standby, and still must head the list of organic amendments. It is an ideal soil conditioner, a potent source of microbial activity, and a fairly good nutrient supplier. An average sample would contain about ½ per cent nitrogen, ½ per cent phosphate and ½ per cent potash. It breaks down readily, and will give the most striking response of any organic material when worked into the soil. Because of its rapid breakdown and relatively high nitrogen-content, it is not as suitable for a permanent mulch as some of the more woody materials. Its use as a mulch can result in late growth and winter injury.

POULTRY MANURE

This is powerful stuff. It contains about 3 times as much nitrogen as farm manure. If you're bound to use it, apply sparingly, and in late fall. Never use it as a surface mulch.

HAY AND STRAW

These materials are the most commonly used mulches and manure replacements. A ton of hay or straw provides roughly 3½ times the amount of dry matter contained in manure. Legume hay (clover, alfalfa) may contain close to 3 per cent nitrogen,

whereas straw runs about ½ per cent. Legume hay supplies about twice as much phosphate and potash as does straw. As a surface mulch, straw, or grass hay is preferable to high-legume material, because of a slower breakdown. Where straw is worked into the soil, extra nitrogen should be added to aid in its breakdown.

SAWDUST, SHAVINGS

While these woody materials add little nutrient value, their slow rate of breakdown makes them ideal mulch materials. They are as effective as hay or straw in conserving moisture, need replenishment less often, and if you live near a sawmill, will probably cost you less. The slow breakdown which makes them desirable for mulching is a disadvantage if they are incorporated into the soil. If they are worked in, extra nitrogen should be added.

PEAT

Peat is a readily available organic amendment. It is an ideal soil conditioner when worked into the soil. While relatively low in nutrient content, compared to manure, it is easily handled and odor free. It is not as satisfactory as hay, straw, sawdust or shavings as a surface mulch, since it does not have as effective a moisture retention potential.

SEWAGE SLUDGE

a) Primary sludge — this material, semidried, contains 5 to 8 per cent moisture. Lower moisture contents can be obtained if artificial drying is used. Such material, depending on moisture content, varies from 1.5 to 2.5 per cent nitrogen, and 1.0 to 1.5 per cent phosphate.

b) Activated sludge — this material is the result of artificial æration and microbial activity in the sewage. Normaly, such activated sludge is dried, ground and screened before being sold as a fertilizer material. The bagged sewage sludges, which are widely available through garden supply and other stores, fall in this category. The dried products contain from 4.1 to 6.4 per cent nitrogen, and 2.5 to 4 per cent phosphate.

Both types of sewage sludge contain only negligible amounts of potash. Both are quite satisfactory soil amendments. The relatively high nitrogen content makes their use as a permanent surface mulch undesirable, due to danger of excessive growth and winter injury.

These materials are perhaps the most common soil amend-

ments. There are many others — corn cobs, tobacco stems, canning factory waste, cocoa bean hulls, rice hulls, mushroom compost, grape pomace, and of course, home-grown leaves and garden wastes. All supply organic matter, and their availability to you will partially determine the best ones to use. In general, the readily decomposable materials are most suitable for working into the soil, and the woody, slow breakdown materials for surface mulch. You are not going to apply too much organic matter. With high-nitrogen organic materials, however, it is possible to apply too much nitrogen through your organic matter applications.

Time of application of organic matter is important. For incorporation into the soil, the best time is before your bed is planted. It is relatively easly to apply and work in large quantities of organic matter while the soil is bare. Once your roses are established, deep cultivation for any purpose, including organic matter incorporation, can cause trouble.

The best time to apply mulch materials is in late fall, or early spring, when there is likely to be an abundance of moisture. Unless watering is possible, never apply mulch during the dry summer months. If dry mulch is applied during this period, the light summer rains may never reach the soil, being soaked up by the mulch materials. If, on the other hand, the material is well soaked by rain or melted snow before a dry period occurs, light rains will pass more readily through it.

Another reason for late fall or early spring application of organic materials for either soil incorporation or surface mulch concerns nitrogen release. Any material high in nitrogen, whether organic or inorganic, applied during the summer or early fall, can result in prolonged fall growth and winter injury. Late fall or early spring applications overcome this difficulty.

Many gardeners and farmers alike confuse the role of organic materials and commercial fertilizers. While it is true that both supply nutrients, this is an incidental and secondary function if organic matter buildup is your concern. Best response from chemical fertilizers is obtained where the soil is well supplied with organic matter and in good physical condition. On "dead" soils, plant response to fertilizer application is usually disappointing. Fertilizer is better utilized on healthy soils.

Keep your soil alive!

The Queen of the Flowers

John Paul Edwards

(Reprinted from HOW TO GROW ROSES)

Since the beginning of history, the rose has held first place in the hearts of man. Ever since humans first became aware of the beauty of flowering plants, the rose has stood head and shoulders above all others. It is grown in every corner of the world where temperate climates exist, and in all probability it will continue to hold first place until the last gardener lays down the last hoe.

You don't have to look far for the reasons — magnificent bursts of bloom in spring and fall with scattered flowering between, richness in color, flower form and fragrance, and a wonderful willingness in the plant to perform under extremes of climate and garden management as long as its few basic needs are satisfied. In the beauty of the individual bloom, the modern hybrid tea is simply unsurpassed. Whether you have one plant or a thousand, there is a special thrill, a special kind of excitement, in every perfect flower.

When you invite the rose to grace your garden, you welcome not only a plant that attains superb beauty but one that proudly carries a rich heritage of legend and history.

The rose is a venerable plant. It is known to have lived and shed its beauty on this earth for many million years before man himself appeared. Fossilized blossoms discovered in Oregon and Colorado have been identified as 35 million — possibly 70 million — years old!

For the colorfully woven history of the rose through the ages of man, we are indebted to a multitude of artists, craftsmen, writers, and plantsmen who have been charmed by this gracious flower and have left a record of their enchantment for future ages to enjoy.

The rose appeared on coins in central Asia as far back as 4,000 B.C. and in Europe it was pictured on frescoes and on coins as early as the 16th century B.C. Architectural rose motifs in

Babylonia and Assyria indicate that these civilizations knew the rose. Ancient Coptic manuscripts tell of roses growing in the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

GREEKS CALLED IT "QUEEN OF THE FLOWERS"

Greek poets, historians, and botanists recorded their appreciation of the rose. The poetess Sappho bestowed the title "Queen of the Flowers" upon it in 600 B.C. Homer wrote of the "rosy fingered dawn" in the *Odyssey* and referred to oil of roses in the *Iliad*. The first account of the double rose was reported by Herodotus in the 5th century B.C. The first botanical account of the moss rose was contained in *'Enquiry into Plants'* written by Theophrastus in the 4th century B.C.

The Greeks brought the rose to the Romans, who took to it enthusiastically, cultivating and importing fine blooms. Pliny, in his natural history, records valuable information concerning the identification of the forms, colors, and growing habits of several roses then in cultivation. During the days of Nero, the decorative uses of roses in Roman festivities reached a point of frenzy. Nero is reported to have spent 4 million sesterces in obtaining roses for a single feast.

There was hardly a public or private Roman ceremony or celebration where the rose was not in evidence. Blossoms were used at weddings, funerals, in conferring military honors, making perfumes, and for medicinal purposes. In powdered or liquid form, the rose was expected to cure a number of unusual ailments, such as bite of the sea dragon, loose teeth, poison of the sea hare, hangovers, watering eyes, and to "wash molligrubs out of a moody brain". Incidentally, medicinal properties of the rose are still being explored. British scientists found during World War II that the rose hop was rich in vitamin C.

Dried roses found in Egyptian tombs of about 300 B.C. are believed to be the first evidence of the Egyptian's acquaintance with the flower. However, researchers are of the opinion that these species were not native to Egypt but were brought there from Asia Minor.

THE ROSE IN LEGEND AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONY

Legends concerning the rose are numerous and varied, depending on the lands, eras, customs, cultures, and faiths from which the

traditions arose. Early Mohammedans believed the rose to have been born of a drop of perspiration from the forehead of the Prophet. Legend has it that the Garden of Eden contained white roses, which when kissed by Eve, turned red and have so remained. The painting "The Birth of Venus" by Botticelli sustains the legend that the rose first appeared when Venus arose from the sea near the island of Cyprus.

Although the Christian Church frowned upon the ways in which the Romans used the rose, it soon took over the flower as a symbol of the survivors of persecution. Since then it has been used in religious ceremonies and paintings, and on ecclesiastical emblems and statuary. Throughout the Middle Ages, rose gardens were carefully tended at English monasteries to provide flowers for ceremonies and processions. Light passing through many stained glass cathedral windows filters through luminous roses embodied in the designs. A famous rose window in the cathedral of York Minster honors the uniting of the houses of York and Lancaster after the War of the Roses.

The Golden Rose of the Church of Rome, dating from the 14th century, is blessed by the Pope on Rose Sunday, and is occasionally bestowed on persons who have distinguished themselves in the Catholic faith.

From the earliest days of chivalry, the rose has been a favored motif for heraldic mottoes, crests, and designs for the banners and shields of knights and sovereigns in England. Several English monarchs adopted the rose as their badge, and it is even now the emblem of England.

BEGINNINGS OF THE MODERN ROSE

The start of the 19th century marked the birth of an interest in the rose as a garden flower. This lead to planned creation of new varieties by cross pollinization of existing species and hybrids. New rose authorities, new hybridizers came to the front. Rose gardening as a hobby and a devotion had its inception.

Keenest activity took place in France, thanks partly to the encouragement of Empress Josephine, who became the original great amateur rosarian and patron of the rose. Shortly after 1800, the Empress summoned the leading rose authorities to her gardens

'JOHN CHURCH' (floribunda—H.T. type)
'*Ma Perkins*' × '*Red Favourite*'
Raised by S. McGredy & Son Ltd., N. Ireland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1962

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society

at Malmaison. With their aid, she collected all the then-known and available rose varieties, a total of 256.

The Empress also summoned a group of artists to record the form and color of her rose collection. Among these was the "Raphael of the flowers", P. J. Redoute, whose water-color paintings were later published (1817-1824) in a three-volume work, *Les Roses*. Collectors still consider his paintings, or reproductions of them, prized treasures.

The sharpened interest in rose growing stimulated activity by hybridizing, which started a flow of new varieties which has continued to the present day. By 1829, 2,000 named varieties were listed in a contemporary catalog. It is estimated that more than 16,000 named varieties have come and gone in the period from 1815 to date.

The modern rose of today dates its beginnings from the introduction of the *Rosa chinensis* from China to the French Isle of Bourbon. Here, this native of China crossed with *Rosa gallica* to produce the Bourbon rose about 1817. Best known of this strain are 'Souvenir De Malmaison' and 'Coupe D' Hebe'.

The Bourbons were crossed with *R. damascena* and *R. gallica* and others to produce the great family of roses known as the hybrid perpetuals or June-flowering roses.

Hybrid perpetuals were in turn crossed with an import from China, the tea rose (*R. odorata*) to produce the modern hybrid tea. The first recorded hybrid tea was 'La France', created in France in 1876. The first hybrid teas offered no pure yellow, and it was not until 1900 that this color was achieved by the French hybridizer Joseph Pernet-Doucher, who produced the first of a series of true yellows from which most subsequent yellows have been derived. Roses in this color range are often referred to as Pernetians in reference to their originator.

Today's roses differ greatly from those in the last century. They vary from their ancestors in color, form, fragrance, and length of flowering period. In the early 1800's, all roses bloomed only in the summer, except the Chinese Monthly Rose which also flowered in autumn.

While we have touched the more dramatic phases of the rose's history, let us not forget that the "Queen of the Flowers"

has grown in millions of humble gardens. The flower that has been the favorite bloom in the estates of kings can bring beauty and fragrance to your patio, your fence, and the path to your front door.

Editor's Note: We are greatly indebted to Mr. Edwards and the Lane Book Company for their kind permission to reproduce the first chapter of the fine book on rose culture 'How to Grow Roses'.

The Horticultural Correspondence Course Program at the Ontario Agricultural College

WHETHER you are a professional horticulturist or an enthusiastic hobbyist, it will be of interest for you to note the new opportunities in Horticultural Education, made possible by the Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph. Two types of Horticultural Correspondence Courses are being presented for home study — a one year course for the Home Gardener, and a three year course for the Commercial Horticulturist.

The Home Gardeners' Correspondence Course is composed of a series of nine lessons, which include the study of subjects of prime interest to the majority of Home Gardeners. Topics which are emphasized are: Plant Classification, Growth and Structure; Soils and Fertilizers; Plant Propagation and Plant Growing Structures; Vegetables; Tree Fruit and Small Fruit; Outdoor and Indoor Floriculture; Home Landscaping; Construction for Outdoor Living; Nurseries, Disease and Pest Control; Storage and Marketing; and Shows and Judging. This course may be completed within a period of one year, and/or at one's own convenience. All textbooks and other references are included with the cost of tuition.

The three year study program is designed specifically for the professional man, for whom Horticulture is, or will be, a vocation. There are six different phases of vocational Horticultural Correspondence Courses from which to choose. Individual programs are designed specifically for in-service personnel employed in the fields of Parks Management, Nursery Operations, Landscape Construction, Commercial Floriculture, Turf Management, and the Production of Processing Crops.

The purpose of this program is to permit those who are unable to leave their responsibilities to enrol in a University or vocational course, the opportunity of improving their education, their

capabilities, and their earning potential. Many trained men will be required in the immediate future to fill the positions on the vast new horizons which lie before a horticulturally developing Canada. In the past, we have relied heavily on trained men from European countries, who have brought with them their vocational or apprenticeship qualifications. At present, our vocational horticultural training facilities are not providing the number of persons needed in these fields, and the supply of trained persons coming from Europe is not great enough to meet the demand.

The vocationally oriented in-service Horticultural Correspondence Course is considered to be of a three-year duration; the student, however, is permitted to work according to the time which he has available, and may complete the course in more or less time, as he chooses.

Approximately sixty individual subjects are now being offered and make up the six composite courses. During each year the student is required to complete six subjects. In the first year the basic subjects such as Soils, Botany, Entomology, and Pathology are studied. In the second year more advanced courses are studied, which relate directly to the student's particular field of interest; for example such subjects as Advanced Plant Propagation, Plant Nutrition, and Arboriculture would be studied in the second year Nursery Operations section of the course. Some subjects are obligatory, whereas others are optional. The third year subjects provide the Horticulturist with an understanding of the business and administrative procedures which he will require in his profession. Also, during the final year a thesis project is completed by each student; this provides a practical problem which requires the student to bring together the knowledge that he has acquired during his three years of study. Upon successfully completing the three year vocational course the graduate receives the Ontario Diploma in Horticulture (O.D.H.).

The sixty individual subjects, it should be noted, are available separately to those who wish to delve into a particular field of interest without being required to complete the entire study program. In some instances, it is required that an introductory subject by undertaken before studying a subject of more advanced nature. Plant Physiology, for instance, should be preceeded by Botany.

What are the qualifications for entrance to the Diploma Course? There is no minimum education requirement for entry; however, anyone with less than a Grade 10 education, or equivalent, might expect to encounter difficulty with the assignments. So far as age is concerned one must be at least 17 years old to be enrolled. Before graduating the student must have worked for three summers, or for two years in some practical phase of the horticultural industry. It is not, however, necessary for the student to be employed in one of the areas of specializations at the time he makes application for enrolment. The practical work requirement does not apply to those wishing to study individual subjects only.

Presently, students are enrolled from all the Canadian provinces and from many States of the U.S.A.

At this time, two classes have graduated from the O.D.H. course. Although their numbers total only forty-six, the graduates have already been making a marked influence on the Canadian Horticultural scene. In addition to this number over 400 Home Gardeners have attained their Home Gardeners' Certificate of Proficiency, and are now putting into practice many of the horticultural concepts studied in the course.

One may commence the study program in either the Home Gardeners' or the O.D.H. Correspondence Course at any time throughout the year. Information, calendars and application forms may be obtained by writing to The University of Guelph, Department of Extension Education, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. Perhaps you will be interested in this type of study, or may know of someone in your area who might benefit if enrolled in the course.

In the past decade horticultural development in Canada, both in the ornamental area and in food production, has shown great progress in the practical application of the advances of science and technology. Still, in the ornamental field at least, much remains to be done to bring Canada to an equal par with many other countries throughout the world. Continued progress requires more trained men. It is anticipated that the Correspondence Course Programs will play a continuing role in producing Horticulturists to meet Canada's needs.

Safety with Chemicals in Rose Growing

Ian D. W. Smith, *P.Ag.*

Ontario Department of Agriculture, Vineland Station, Ontario

Chemicals are used in one form or another on many different crops for different purposes varying from weed control in a 500-acre field of wheat to aphid control in a 10-ft. rose bed. The commercial farmer uses chemicals as fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides, and may also use them in the form of rodenticides, nematicides, defoliants, and other materials to produce clean, high-yielding crops of good quality. The rose grower must also use chemicals if he wishes to produce strong, clean plants with fine, high-quality bloom. Insects and diseases must be controlled, and only chemicals can do this effectively and thoroughly.

Why all this talk about chemicals? Because it is so very easy to become careless and thoughtless in their use. Most of the materials used to control disease and insect pests on roses are entirely safe, but may be dangerous when used and handled without normal, common-sense care and caution. The most sensible and important step when using any chemical — agricultural or other — is to ALWAYS read the label before using it. Instructions and directions are useless unless they are followed.

Normally, the chemicals that rose growers use throughout the growing season are the various fertilizers, fungicides, and insecticides required to produce healthy plants and bloom.

Fertilizer materials used by rose growers are manure, lime, bone meal, peat, chelated iron, and various commercial fertilizers and organic additives. These materials seldom present any human-safety problem even when used carelessly, except when taken internally, which may happen occasionally to children.

Fungicides, likewise, generally are not dangerous to use, but may cause extreme illness if they are swallowed. Many are irritating to the eyes and also cause skin irritation or rashes. The fungicides normally encountered by growers in their fight against rose diseases are lime sulphur, maneb (and occasionally Bordeaux) for black spot control, and Karathane or sulphur, for mildew control. Frequently, garden pump-gun dusters and aerosol spray cans contain fungicides, or more often fungicide-insecticide mixtures.

As veteran rose growers well know, there are many insect pests of the rose, the most common of which are the rose chafer, leafhopper, aphid, red spider, rose slug, and lecanium scale. Other, less common pests, are the rose sawfly, midge, curculio, Japanese beetle, tent caterpillar, mealy bug, whitefly, etc. The chemicals used to control these and other insects are those that are most likely to be potentially dangerous when handled and used ignorantly or carelessly.

Fortunately, a different insecticide is not required for each insect, as one insecticide in many cases will control a wide range of pests. From the feeding standpoint, insects usually fall into two general categories — those that suck the plant juices, and those that chew various plant parts. With the exception of miticides for mite and red spider control, and soil insecticides such as aldrin for white grub control, insecticides that are commonly recommended for most sucking and chewing rose insects are DDT, lead arsenate, nicotine sulphate, malathion, and parathion. Several new materials, such as diazinon and dimethoate, are also now being used.

You will find on the label of every container of insecticide a variety of information about the contents. No one should use any material for pest control without first thoroughly reading the label, particularly the warnings and cautions that refer to safety, not only to the user, but also to the plants being treated.

Instructions on the safe handling and use of different pesticides vary considerably. For example, packages containing lead arsenate or nicotine sulphate, which are not dangerous to use, are just simply marked, "Poison, when taken internally. Call a doctor in case of accident". Usually they also have information on the antidote. Packages of DDT warn that it is harmful if swallowed, and to avoid skin contact with spray solutions, and not to breathe the dust and spray mist. This material also cautions to not store

it where it might be confused with food products or animal feed, to avoid contaminating food and feeds, and to not use it on edible plants within 30 days of harvest.

The cautions for safe use of most combination fungicide-insecticide sprays and dusts for roses will vary, depending on the chemicals used in the mixture.

Parathion, one of the potent phosphate poisons, may sometimes be advised for the control of lecanium scale and other insect pests of roses. This material is extremely dangerous if inhaled or absorbed through the skin, and probably should not be used at all, unless the grower is prepared to thoroughly follow *all* the numerous precautions printed on the label of the container. Malathion, although related chemically to parathion, has a much lower degree of toxicity to warm-blooded animals, and therefore a higher degree of safety. Growers, however, should respect the fact that malathion is potentially dangerous, and should use it only after reading and understanding the cautions printed on the label.

Here are 10 simple suggestions for using rose pesticides safely:

1. Always read the label before using sprays or dusts. Note warnings and cautions each time before opening the container.
2. Keep sprays and dusts out of reach of children, pets, and irresponsible persons. Store them under lock and key, separately from food and feeds.
3. Always store sprays and dusts in their original containers, and keep them tightly closed.
4. Do not smoke while spraying or dusting.
5. Avoid inhaling sprays or dusts. When directed on the label, wear protective clothing or face masks.
6. Do not spill sprays or dusts on the skin or clothing. If they are spilled, remove the clothing at once and wash thoroughly.
7. Wash hands and face after spraying or dusting. Change clothing if it has sprays or dusts in or on it.

8. Cover food and water containers when treating around pet or animal areas. Do not contaminate fish ponds.
9. Always dispose of empty containers so that they pose no hazard to humans, animals, or valuable plants.
10. If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after spraying or dusting, call a physician at once.

Remember — sprays and dusts are safe, effective tools for controlling rose pests *if* you follow these simple rules.

Rose Companions

R. J. Hilton

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"Be my life's companion, and you'll never grow old." So might Delphinium have said to Rose, on a moonlit evening in late June, as both were seasonally in their blooming youth.

Often, perhaps too often, we hear it said that roses are only truly effective when they are grown in an area separated from other garden subjects. Certainly this is true if we wish to grow a variety collection of roses, or if we wish to learn the fullest expression of plant spread and height and general form of one or more rose varieties or species. However, many urban and suburban lots have little enough room for a specialized "one flower kind" bed, especially with our current emphasis on patio living. Also, latter-day plant hybridizers have come up with such an eye-catching and purse-trapping collection of enticing new lilies, delphiniums, iris, daylilies, phlox and peonies, not to mention the gay modern assortments of annuals, that many gardeners just *must* try out. So when we can obtain hardy rose varieties of known habit and adaptation, we may well consider how they might fit a perennial or shrub or annual border or bed, or one that is quite likely to be a combination of all three.

First, let us look at plant and flower forms. It may be that modern garden architecture places too much emphasis on contrast, but contrast does play a tremendously important role all the same and it forces one to recognize hodge-podge and veer away from it. If we have a statuesque clump or bed of well-grown delphiniums, we note that the lower parts of the plants are of coarse texture and carry little if any bloom; and that from 30 inches to seven feet we find stately spires of pastels and rich purples. Surely the foreground area here is an ideal setting for the free-flowering grandifloras and floribundas.

Note that we have arranged for complement both in form and colour, without any possibility for clutter, assuming we have used

reasonable care in providing adequate room for the plants. We can continue the practice of combining by interspersing Cobham Gold Shasta daisies, and by placing one or more of the Jennifer Read Shastas (a dwarf sport of Ester Read) more to the foreground. And we may return to the spike flowering habit by grouping rose and blue varieties of *Veronica spicata* against the forward edge of the bed.

Is there any place in the "rose companion" scheme for our much-loved teas? There is, if we remember two important points: first, do not expect a single rose specimen to hold its own among any but the most circumspect and discreet of tall annuals and herbaceous perennials; and second, be sure to select the hybrid tea or grandiflora for foliage as well as flower accent. 'Peace' and its derivatives, for example, have rich dark foliage. This is an important aspect, for most of the long-blooming rose varieties lack grace when they are not actually flowering. One additional consideration is that choice of leaf spot resistance varieties, including 'Crimson Glory,' 'Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom' and 'Goldilocks,' permits their use in border combinations where selective spraying may be awkward.

An excellent example of a combination that maintains seasonal interest and that carries variety and contrast as well, is when a bed of Madonna lilies are flanked at sides and foreground by vigorous and well-groomed 'Peace' roses, with coral bells (*Heuchera*) in front of the roses. If the position is suitable, set a trellis behind the Madonna lilies and have them produce their purity of form and scent against a velvet backdrop of Jackman's clematis.

It is not the intention of this brief article to present more than these token lists of rose combinations. Garden hobbyists, including rose enthusiasts, are quite capable of setting out their own garden plans, and my purpose here is to suggest that even a garden of too modest size to permit a special rose bed in its architecture, may still grow roses as effective subjects in the overall scheme. I have not touched on shrub roses, even although I feel that much greater attention should be paid in Canada to these old-fashioned garden habitues. Their place in the layout will be that of accent or background or hedge, rather than, as I suggest here for free-blooming sorts, as integral citizens of the border or bed itself.

Quality Lawns for Fine Roses

Dr. Robert W. Schery, *Director*

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Nothing "does more" for a rose grouping's splendor than a huge vassalage of graceful lawngrass plants paying homage all around and about. Only then is the queen of the garden suitably enthroned. Although snow cover is Canada's destiny many weeks of the year, it is comforting to know that hardy bluegrasses and fine fescues lie beneath, temporarily dormant but sure to turn resplendent ere spring rose bloom begins. Though rose blossoming is seasonal, good lawns are on constant duty, keeping the garden tidy, the footing firm, lending charm to whatever plants be in flower, carpeting the outdoor living space with cool green comfort.

I am certain that the universal turfgrasses of distinction—the Kentucky bluegrasses, the fine or red fescues, and the bentgrasses—so useful to the northern United States, behave with similar eclat in Canada. But I am not so sure I can equally well suggest the best performing rose varieties for so diversified a locale as is Canada—and I shall not even try. Nonetheless, though Vice President Bowles invited me to discuss primarily lawns, I do want to preface any lawn story in a Rose Annual with a few personal observations on roses. For the rose-show habitué, constantly bringing home the blue ribbons, there is justification in making the yard a huge production grounds for bloom. This often is with scant regard for landscaping esthetics. It is a bit distressing that so many of us "average" folks, growing roses for relaxation and home embellishment, feel it necessary to emulate the showmen, laying out stark beds of hybrid teas all uninterruptively alike, smack in the middle of a viewway. How much more attractive would be a sweep of fine lawn leading to contoured beds! And why not, in the rose beds, some massing of different roses types—say low floribundas fronting taller hybrid teas and climbers, perhaps the whole

bed sympathetically tied into the house landscaping with annuals and perennials of non-clashing color?

Winters in parts of Canada may be rough on large roses, impossible to hill and difficult to give protection. But eyeing a neatly clipped, bright green lawn through the profuse bloom of an old-fashioned rose hedge is truly a highlight of the season. We have used old-fashioned roses to demark our drive turn-around, and enjoy especially the profuse-blooming *rugosas* such as 'Pike's Peak,' or *foetidas** such as the nonpareil 'Austrian Copper.' Next to a drive that is traveled time and time over in the routine comings and goings from the house, many man-hours of visual delight are gained even from the essentially single span of flowering characteristic of most old-fashions. But even when not in bloom these rose shrubs screen the drive, serve as a windbreak, keep traffic on course, and flaunt attractive winter silhouettes above the snow line (and often colored hips).

For informal use, and foundation plantings on spacious properties, rose groupings offer unusual opportunities. What is more striking than a group of Fashions, Vogues, or Betty Priors, highlighted in the mysterious profundity of a shrubbery embayment, to which one's gaze is led smoothly across a peninsula of soft lawn. Indeed, roses need not be exclusively sentinels, all in a row, in a rectangular bed "out front," where leggy growth during summer is hardly elegant, and winter appearance like so-many hilled-up "brush-piles". Why not the rose production-beds towards the periphery, back-dropped by shrubs or fences; and why not roses in small groups close by the house, as an integral part of the landscaping? They are especially appropriate under windows, where they can be looked out upon in bloom, and where they do not grow so tall as to become a roadblock to the view.

Now, let's turn to lawns and lawngrasses, a modern necessity for every yard. As noted, the three major grass types utilized for fine lawns in the northern part of the United States, perform equally well in Canada. The familiar fine fescues, and some of the bluegrass dandies too, may not be quite so winter-hardy in Alaska as are certain local selections. But research in Michigan indicates all are in no danger of winterkill until the *soil* (not air) temperatures get down pretty close to 0° F. well below freezing. With a snow cover, or the insulation provided by average sod, soil temperature this cold is most unlikely in the populated sections of Canada. Lebeau, of the Leth-

*Which might not be quite so hardy in Canada.

bridge, Alberta, Agricultural Research Station, has noted that winter-kill of turfgrass is seldom due to sub-zero temperatures alone, but that desiccation and fungus attack play a great role. He notes less damage with varieties that turn dormant quickly at onset of cold weather, rather than those that remain lush quite late. Interestingly, slight warming of the soil (by heating cables) reduces snow mold disease on bentgrass during winter,—but if even a little too much heat is applied, then the snow mold becomes more serious than ever!

So, it is fair to presume that natural Kentucky bluegrass from whatever source, or any of its commonly marketed varieties such as Merion or Park (both mostly produced in northern climates of the United States); or any of the fine (red) fescues, including varieties such as Chewings, Illahee and Pennlawn; or the lawn-type bentgrasses, such as Highland, will every one of them stand up adequately to Canadian winters. These are the grasses suggested for show lawns, for backdrops befitting a rose garden.

In the United States only these grasses (plus a few specialty sorts) can be listed under the new labeling as "fine-textured"; lesser grasses must be grouped under an inferior heading called "coarse kinds". I am not greatly concerned which combination of varieties be in a seed mixture, since each is excellent if properly handled. If several are combined, the risks are spread sufficiently to take care of most any lawn situation. By and large, in the Canadian climate, bluegrasses, fine fescues, and bentgrasses are all maintained with relative ease, since their weaknesses tend to show during hot weather, not cold. The perennial ryegrass, Norlea, developed in Canada, is an attractive and relatively hardy representative of the "coarse kind" group, often included in inexpensive lawn seed mixtures, or for temporary cover.

Bentgrass is a luxury turf, and one worthy of special pains. Bents are usually planted by themselves, since their maintenance requirements are rather distinctive. However, a little fine fescue "nursegrass" won't hurt anything; under close mowing it gives ground as the bentgrass comes on. In most locations irrigation is needed to keep bentgrass thriving. So is stepped-up fertilization and disease prevention. The more erect bentgrasses such as Highland don't thatch as quickly as do the creeping sorts, but all deserve frequent mowing (and in some instances occasional thinning). This keeps attractive juvenile growth sprouting from the basal stolons. If the grass is let grow too tall and then be scalped, a lot of brown stubble will show. Colonial bentgrasses

such as Highland do well in the United States if mowed every few days between ½ and 1 inch height (even closer and more frequently for greens).

The workhorse lawn species are the Kentucky bluegrasses and the fine fescues in combination. In the United States (and southern Ontario), a goodly percentage of Kentucky bluegrass is suggested (except in dry shade, where fescue should predominate). Bluegrass does not become patchy in summer. In Canada, with less likelihood of summer difficulties, exact proration of the two species is of less consequence, and practically any combination of Kentucky bluegrass with fine fescue should yield an acceptable turf. The fescue component would be especially useful on sandy soils of low fertility, and certainly a combination of fine fescue-bluegrass should provide candidate fine-textured grass for all parts of the yard, on almost any soil.

What one does with these grasses is important, probably much more so than proportion or choice of varieties. Fortunately, Canadian summers are conducive to good performance, just the time of year when the turf should be at its best for rose garden beautification. There are many tools and excellent products that make the job of lawn tending a breeze these days, compared to our boyhood (sans power mowing and herbicides).

Seeding—A good seed blend deserves a good seedbed. While it is possible to scatter seed on the surface of uncultivated soil, probably get turf eventually, there is much greater certainty with a cultivated seedbed. Soils vary so tremendously across Canada, that one cannot offer any rigid set of procedures. But almost all soils benefit from the mixing-in of fertilizer at time of seedbed preparation, the best time to get phosphorus down into the root zone where it will do the grass good (it leaches down only slowly when applied at the surface). It is well to stir the soil at least four inches deep, a depth sufficient to loosen the zone of greatest compaction.

Very little cultivation will be needed on sandy soils, but heavier soils with higher clay content may have to be worked carefully. Clay soils frequently crumble well only at an intermediate moisture content —when neither too dry nor too wet. On such soils tillage may be preferable in early autumn, for they are likely to be sticky in spring (waiting until they dry out in early summer would give the grass a rather late start). In southern Ontario and Quebec, autumn (late August) is probably the preferred planting time. In more rigorous climates it

may be that spring or early summer planting is better, since insufficient good growing weather may occur in autumn to get a stand established. The difficulty with spring and summer planting is, of course, weed competition, although this is increasingly controllable with herbicides. A new herbicide, *Tupersan,* can be applied along with lawn seed; it suppresses many weeds but not lawngrass sprouting.

Three or four pounds of a bluegrass-fescue blend/M* is an average seeding rate; with excellently prepared seedbeds a satisfactorily thick stand can be obtained at even lighter rates. If the soil is a bit chunky at the surface, the seed settles nicely into the crevices, does not need raking nor rolling, just assiduous watering until up-and-growing. Where rainfall is scanty, or where the land slopes, a protective mulch (such as of clean straw, wood chips or fabricated products) helps retain moisture for quicker sprouting, while reducing soil wash.

Care—If the soil is warm and moisture ample, fine fescue should be nosing into daylight in not much more than a week, bluegrass shortly thereafter. Both of these are similar in appearance, growth habits, and consequently general care.

These two top lawngrasses do delight in higher mowing than is required for bentgrass,—on the order of 1½-2 inches. Growth is relatively erect, and therefore most of the food-making green leafage is in the upper parts. Cutting off much green tissue incurs a metabolic deficit until new leaves can be regenerated. It is best not to mow away more than about one-third of the foliage, and to set the mower sufficiently high so that some robust upper leafage is spared. Rotary mowers kept sharp are satisfactory for bluegrass-fescue turf, although reel mowers are probably preferable for low-clipped bentgrasses. A more thorough review of mowers and mowing is given in my "The Lawn Book".

Even though the new turf gets off to a fast start, it will have to be fertilized from time to time to keep color good and the sod tight. About 3 lbs. elemental nitrogen/M/year is considered a minimum for show lawns, applied three times through the year or half-and-half spring and early autumn. Nitrogen is the element chiefly responsible for deep color and vegetative growth; phosphorus and potassium contribute to hardiness and over-all tone, though they are seldom so much in deficit as to restrict grass growth if nitrogen is ample. Unless a soil

*M signifies 1000 square feet.

'EVENSONG' (H.T.)
'Ena Harkness' × *'Sutter's Gold'*
Raised by David M. Arnot
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1963
See page 153

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society

test indicates otherwise, it is probably well to include phosphorus and potassium in at least every other feeding. In fact it is probably easiest regularly to utilize a lawn-type fertilizer high in nitrogen but containing some phosphorus and potassium. Such plant foods have analyses like 20-10-10 or 35-5-10.

A good spreader is handy aid for distributing fertilizer evenly over the lawn. In the comparatively cool climate of Canada, especially with modern pelleted (dustless) fertilizers, the risk of burn is not great. However, should there be spillage, or other inadvertencies, fertilizer coating foliage should be washed off the grass.

East of the prairie provinces and in British Columbia there may be need for lime. The only way to be certain is by means of a soil test. If the pH is very low, say less than 6, 50-100 lbs./M of ground limestone is called for (preferably of a dolomitic type, i.e. containing magnesium). This should be mixed into seedbed where new lawns are being started.

Weed Control—Unless the soil was sterilized before seeding, it is likely that some weeds will show up. Top-quality turfgrasses can usually fight a good anti-weed battle, but a helping hand gets a more attractive lawn more quickly. Except for pre-emergence herbicides of the *Tupersan* type, it is best to let the grass mature enough to have had several mowings before using a weed killer. After that no damage should occur from using recommended rates of 2, 4-D and its related phenoxys (2, 4, 5-T and Silvex), to free the turf of most broadleaf invaders like dandelion, plantain and rosette mustards.

But grass-like weeds are horses of a different color. There are good pre-emergent crabgrass preventers such as *Zytron* and *Dacthal* for the warmer zones of Ontario, and arsonates kill crabgrass after it has sprouted. But there's nothing that will take perennial haygrasses, such as timothy and quackgrass, out of bluegrass without injuring the good grasses, too. It is wise when starting a lawn to scrutinize the lawn seed carefully, reading the ingredient listing to note quality and weed content, and to choose reliable sources such that "crop" of haygrass species is not contained.

There are some newer weed killers excellent for browning back all vegetation, useful for edging the lawn. Cacodylic acid (methane arsonates) is one such. It scorches back the vegetation it coats, but is deactivated almost immediately in the soil. Thus, there is little hazard of injuring other vegetation when a lawn is "trimmed" with cacodylic

acid. *Dalapon,* alone or mixed with cacodylic, gives a more thoroughgoing kill, being carried systemically to the underground parts, too. But in cold weather it may persist as a toxic residue in the soil for some weeks. Cacodylic acid sprays are excellent for knocking out grass from around the base of small trees or in shrub beds. If a generous mulching follows, the treated area remains clean and needs little further weeding. The lawn mower can reach all growing grass without danger of debarking tree trunks.

A rather new herbicide, dicamba (Banvel-D) makes short shrift of some weeds that are rather tough to control with 2, 4-D—things like knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) and clover (*Trifolium*). But there may be danger from this chemical leaching into the soil, injuring ornamentals through the roots. Certainly it should not be used in the vicinity of yews, whose tip growth turns brown with even the faintest whiff of dicamba. Like 2, 4-D, dicamba should be used with great circumspection in the vicinity of valuable ornamentals, although neither herbicide injures bluegrass at recommended rates.

Of Other Matters — Evapotranspiration varies tremendously across Canada, and is quite high in summer in the windswept prairie provinces. However, on the whole, water requirements are significantly less than for country farther south, where hotter summers (and a longer growing season) prevail. Chances are that well-rooted bluegrass-fine fescue lawns will need no irrigation to survive in most regions. However, during the periodic summer droughts which can plague any area, an inch of supplementary water each ten days is the only means for keeping a lawn attractively green. On sandy soils, or with bentgrass, fairly frequent, lighter irrigation is required. But in no part of Canada should the concern with irrigation be so great as it is in the arid Southwest of the United States.

I have no reports of serious insect depredation on Canadian lawns, though doubtless some of the same pests found in the United States do occur — Japanese beetle grubs, or sod webworm, for example. A well-recognized insecticide applied according to directions should handle these critters.

Thatch is a concern with many well-kept suburban properties. A layer of old vegetation builds up just atop the soil, composed chiefly of spent grass. Thick-growing grass varieties, generous fertilization, and maintenance procedures which may make natural decay more

difficult, seem to be intensifying the problem. Incidence is greater with trailing bentgrasses than with erect varieties, or with bluegrasses and fescues. Nevertheless, a prolonged steamy warm season that fosters natural decay is limited in Canada, so that thatch which does form tends to persist unless measures are taken to loosen and aerify the turf. Occasional raking, removal of the clippings, and in extreme cases the use of power rakes or thinners, may be called for. Sometimes an early spring scalping—once only, before the new shoots appear, so that only exhausted leafage is removed—with subsequent sweeping or raking, helps reduce thatch. And it certainly promotes earlier spring greening of the lawn. The new green shoots show more readily, and the soil warms earlier when not insulated by a thick sod layer, encouraging early season growth.

There are many other niceties which can be bestowed upon a lawn, to keep it sparkling green. But it should be possible to have a most attractive fine-textured turf in the garden without a great deal of effort. Sow seed blends of high quality, mow reasonably high, and fertilize seasonally. It's about that simple with bluegrass-fescue. For more elaborate discussion about supplementary detail, again I must refer readers to "The Lawn Book."

Editor's Note; Robert W. Schery, Ph.D. Director of The Lawn Institute and author of 'The Lawn Book' is a nationally recognized turf authority, lecturer, research director and consultant. We are very grateful to Dr. Schery for the preparation of this special article for our members.

The Roses at Claremont

BIRTH OF A ROSE NURSERY

Reg Perkins

It was a gorgeous day in July. In my field the roses were loaded with blooms. For the last few days nearly every car that came along the Pickering-Uxbridge town line where I live had stopped, while the driver feasted his eyes on my beautiful field of roses.

"I trudged out to the fence beside my mail box and nailed it up."

The time had come. Down to my cellar I went and dusted off the sign I'd made on a quiet winter evening.

REG PERKINS ROSE FARM

The best Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Rose Shrubs, Climbers

With a hammer in one hand and the sign in the other I trudged out to the fence beside my mail box and nailed it up. Then, facing the highway, I nailed up another, much bigger and more elaborate:

REG PERKINS' ROSE FARM

(Favourite Varieties Nursery)

VISITORS WELCOME

I drove into Stouffville, about three miles away, and arranged for an advertisement to appear in the *Stouffville Tribune*. The newspaper was so interested in my story that they sent out a reporter.

When the next issue appeared there was the story, quite a feature, with a big picture of a pretty girl holding an armful of my roses. They had taken a picture of me, too, but that's one of the ones that'll never be used. I will admit, the pretty girl was more to the point. Besides the story there was my advertisement.

From that day on I've never been so busy in my life. But the trouble is, that for every $100 I've invested so far, I can only get $25 back if I sell every rose I own. It's a rough go, but I don't regret a minute of it. Three years from now I think I can break even.

I only had 5,000 plants in the first place. It takes a while to build up a first-class stock, and to propagate enough of the best varieties. And you lose a lot.

For instance: On the afternoon of Saturday, July the 11th, it started to rain. Not a gentle rain, but torrents of rain, with thunder and lightning to match. I was glad. Roses like water.

When I woke up on Sunday, very early in the morning, it was still raining. By now it was coming down steadily and hard, a splashing, pelting drive that dimmed my view of my own fence, only about 100 yards from my house. There were grey skies everywhere. As I peered out the window, I quoted to myself:

"Rain before seven, quits by eleven."

The rain didn't hear me. It poured all day and was drumming on the roof with a steady roar when I went to bed. There were five

inches of rain that Sunday—the equivalent, according to the weather office, of eighteen inches of snow.

On Monday it stopped. Then it started again, and tapered off. That's when the wind came up. You could see the trees bending; and the assorted growth of elders, young evergreens, maples and so on, that border the roadway in front of my farm seemed at times to have achieved a position that was parallel to the horizon. That was some wind.

The ground, soaked with water, wouldn't hold the roots of my little fruit trees. Even the stakes flipped out as if they had only been buried in muck.

Out in the fields where my roses were heavy with blooms the wind was flattening them right to the earth, and then thrusting itself underneath the foliage, wet, soggy, and heavy with three days' rain. As I watched in horror, plant after plant pulled loose, roots and all. Here and there others snapped off clean at the bud and went hurtling and thrashing through the rows, tearing out their companions on the way.

By Tuesday morning I was back at work in the nursery rows, treading back here, throwing out perished plants there. The wind destroyed about 300 superb rose plants in that storm. I know one man who lost 55 out of 100 of one variety alone. Such is life in the rose business.

If this all sounds like disaster, it isn't what I mean. By Wednesday my fields looked so beautiful I could hardly believe they were mine. Just the same, I might as well admit it: it's hard work, it takes time, and you have to wait for them to grow. Last of all, they have to be sold, dug, wrapped, and delivered. This is far more complicated than the average gardener would even guess.

But then again, there is a lot of pleasure in observing the newer varieties and assessing their merits. I have seen fall flowers on 'Paint Box' for instance, that almost took my breath away. They are not like 'Masquerade.' They have a quite even yellow ring on the inner part of the petals surrounded by a beautiful red ring on the outside; the flower has a look of regularity about it, very neat. But I haven't seen enough blooms through a full season to make a definite judgement. There are other things to consider such as quantity of bloom, growth, disease resistance, and so on.

'Woburn Abbey' promises well. 'Liberty Bell' seems to be red, rather than a bi-colour as most pictures of it suggest. 'Isobel de Ortiz' is large-flowered, sturdy, and somewhat scarce with its impressive blooms. 'Uncle Walter' is a puzzle. Whether it's a good rose or not will depend, I think, on how much wood it can carry through winter. It grows very tall, and the flower seems to appear at the top of the long shoots. But in one season there aren't enough long shoots to produce enough flowers, although the colour looks very nice.

Very promising are 'Scarlet Queen Elizabeth,' 'She' and 'Granada.' I have been even more impressed with 'Dearest,' 'Europeana,' 'Joseph's Coat' and 'Evelyn Fison.' 'Perfecta Supreme,' like its parent 'Perfecta,' is slow to produce its best blooms. Although so far it seems to have won no awards, I suspect it is going to be a pretty good pink rose.

Next year, if the editor will let me, I'll try to give a full and honest report on such varieties. It isn't possible for the nurseryman to do this in the first year, any more than it is for an amateur. Besides, I bud them on *R. Multiflora*, whereas much of the stock I am working from is budded on *R. Canina.* This makes a definite difference in some of the varieties.

By July of 1965 I expect to have about 10,000 plants blooming, and if you want to come and see them you'll be more than welcome. The year after that I'll have 25,000—and I think I'll have reached my objective. There are certain things that I'm working towards that I don't feel free to discuss—yet. Provided my ideas work out—and I'm very sure they will—I hope I get a chance to do it later.

Meantime, let's hope your own roses grow so big that you can hardly see the ground.

Mist Propagation of Roses

Robert A. Kerr

Lachine, Quebec

It is well known that many plants, shrubs, and trees can be successfully propagated by rooting green-leafed cuttings of stalks or branches. Budding is the most widely used method of rose propagation among nurserymen, but few amateurs master the technique of budding or grafting roses. However, many amateur rosarians are now happily propagating their favourite varieties from cuttings.

THE CUTTING DEVELOPS ROOTS

In rooting cuttings with green leaves the objective is to actually keep the cutting and its leaves growing while it develops roots on its lower end. To keep the cutting growing, and keep its leaves fresh, they must not lose moisture by transpiration faster than it can be absorbed through the stalk. Realizing this has led amateur and commercial growers to surround the cuttings with a mist by enclosing them in a chamber with suitable sprays to produce the mist.

THE SECRET OF THE ROOTING PROCESS

The living tissue of a plant or animal is "differentiated": it is distinguished as belonging to one part of the living thing. But we are starting off with a piece of stalk material, and some of this must be "dedifferentiated" to become root material. This can happen spontaneously if the cutting is left in water or a wet rooting medium like sand, moss, vermiculite, perlite, etc. We can hasten or improve this

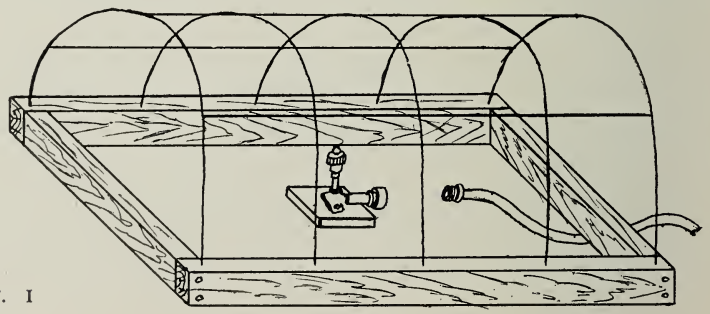

Fig. 1

natural process by treating the lower end of the cutting with a rooting hormone like indolebutyric acid. We now buy our hormones in a handy talc powder, under trade names like *Stim-root, Seradix* or *Rootone.*

But our cuttings must be in prime condition for rooting. If they are too old and woody they will not dedifferentiate readily and may rot before they root. If they are too immature they may not have enough starch to survive during the rooting process. The ideal cutting is mature enough that its stalk and leaves are not growing rapidly. For an ideal rose cutting wait until a flower has just faded; cut off the stem just above the first five-leaf group below the faded flower, and discard it. Our cutting should have two groups of five leaves: cut it off 3 or 4 inches below the lower group. Remove any leaves from this lower part of the cutting, which we shall treat with hormone and insert in the rooting medium. Don't forget to use a pencil or stick to poke a hole in the medium so you won't scrape the hormone powder off the cutting in inserting it.

THE MIST CHAMBER

Our mist chamber can be any size or type of enclosure which will let the sun shine on the cuttings. The handiest and cheapest is a

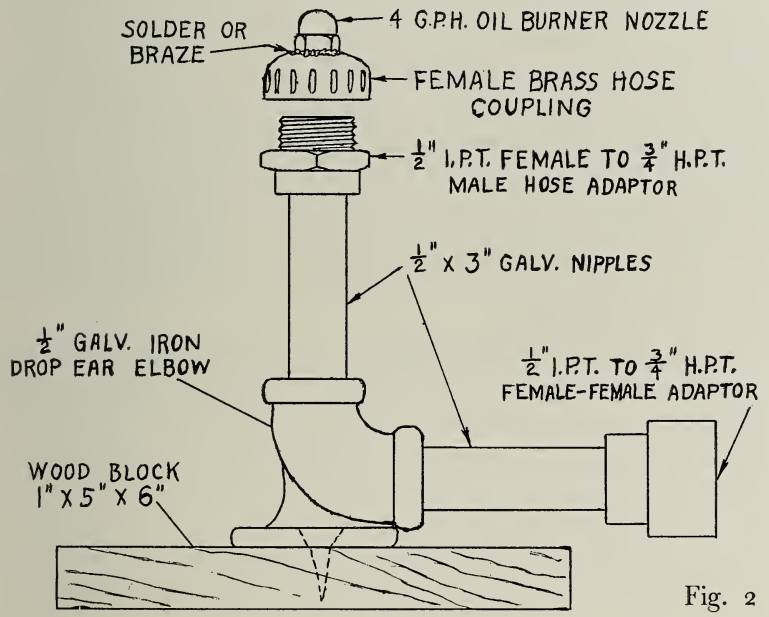
SOLDER OR BRAZE
4 G.P.H. OIL BURNER NOZZLE
FEMALE BRASS HOSE COUPLING
½" I.P.T. FEMALE TO ¾" H.P.T. MALE HOSE ADAPTOR
½" X 3" GALV. NIPPLES
½" GALV. IRON DROP EAR ELBOW
½" I.P.T. TO ¾" H.P.T. FEMALE-FEMALE ADAPTOR
WOOD BLOCK 1" X 5" X 6"

Fig. 2

plastic tent. We can buy ready-made tents, or make up our own of any size. A small one like mine can be made on a 2" x 4" wood frame about 3 by 4 feet, as shown in Fig. 1. Semicircular hoops of stiff wire are set in 5 pairs of holes drilled in the frame, and a sheet of polyethylene is laid over this frame to form the tent. A few bricks or other weights laid on the edges of the plastic hold it down: we can just raise one side of the plastic to reach the cuttings inside.

To avoid drowning the cuttings, they should be set in a free-draining rooting medium like perlite or sphagnum moss. They need oxygen for the rooting process. Vermiculite and other such media are good where no spray is used, and water must even be wicked up from below. Used under spray, it tends to be soggy and slimy.

For mass production cuttings can be set out in perforated wooden flats; for the home garden I find 3" plastic pots are handiest. Fill each pot with wet perlite, punch 7 holes in the perlite and insert the treated cuttings. Firm the perlite around them and set the pot in the tent.

A SIMPLE SPRAY SYSTEM

We have a wide choice of sprays and several ways we can use them. Like me, you will probably start with the simplest setup and get more ambitious each year. The garden supply people offer several types of sprays made for this purpose. I have been using an oil burner spray nozzle of 4 gallons per hour capacity brazed into a female brass hose coupling. This is readily screwed on by hand to a male hose coupling on the water supply pipe in the tent, as shown in Fig. 2. This facilitates routine cleaning of the very fine filter inside the nozzle so that the nozzle is never blocked by dirt in the water. Since the plastic tent housing the cuttings is in full sun, a spray failure could result in cooking a whole batch of cuttings—perhaps just after they are rooted.

HUMIDITY CONTROL

The objective of mist propagation is to control temperature and humidity around the cuttings. The spray cools by conduction and by evaporation. Relative humidity should be 100% at all times, to prevent transpiration from the leaves of the green cuttings, especially until they develop their first "water roots".

On the other hand, washing down the leaves too hard, or for too many hours, will leach out of them too much of the precious nutrients they cannot restore until they have developed those hairy

feeder roots to feed them chemicals from the soil. This leaching action is just the opposite of our popular foliar fertilizing. I have noted that if rooted cuttings are left too long in the mist, they tend to deteriorate. In general, they should be moved away from the spray as soon as roots have formed. For roses, this is 2 or 3 weeks under the spray: cuttings which root more slowly seem to tolerate the required longer exposure to spray leaching. However, the rooting medium should never dry out.

I plant each rooted cutting in earth in a 3" plastic pot, and set it back in the moist air of the spray tent, but out of range of the direct spray. A quarter inch of fine charcoal chips in the bottom of each pot gives good drainage and helps to keep the earth sweet. After 2 weeks, still in full sun but kept cool and moist, the cutting has "grown up" enough to be planted out in the garden as a little bush. In fact, by 8 weeks after we first took the cutting, our little bush opens its first rose. I'm still surprised every time it happens!

AUTOMATIC CONTROLS

At first, I just let the fine spray run day and night. Some people turn it off for the night: but you can cook a batch of cuttings if you leave in the morning without turning it on! We can add a solenoid valve to the water supply of the spray, and let a "time switch" turn it on and off. Some commercial growers use an additional time switch arranged to turn it on for so many seconds every half minute during the daytime "on" period. All this actually does is to reduce the effective rate of a coarse spray; but it does enable us to vary the spray rate —at a price. For those who want the ideal conditions—at a higher price—there is the "electronic leaf" system. This equipment turns on the spray just before the leaves of the cuttings get dry, then turns it off. This will minimize leaching for the real perfectionists!

THE PAYOFF

Those of us who have used mist propagation have found it a great boon. We can raise stronger plants in less time, and root cuttings that would not root before. I have some roses from unidentified cuttings, and some roses that are not sold here. The mist tent has given me hundreds of plants, bushes and trees of a dozen types. This fall, I have 80 new little rose bushes. How do these own-root roses compare with their budded cousins? At two years old, they look and act like any two-year plant. They are at least as winter-hardy. One difference: all the suckers are good.

Judging New Roses

A. Dick, B.Sc., M.D.

Glasgow, Scotland

I am frequently asked two questions. Are modern roses, and by this I include varieties introduced in the post-war era, i.e. after 1946, superior to those of the past and are too many new varieties introduced each year?

Before attempting to answer these questions I wish to give you in some detail my personal criteria of a good rose. As a member of the New Seedlings Committee of the National Rose Society I have to judge over 300 new varieties annually. The majority of these are either hybrid teas or floribundas as comparatively few new climbers or shrub roses are submitted for trial.

The first essential is that a good rose must have a good constitution, and therefore I would insist that we must have a vigorous plant with a good habit of growth. There is no room in to-day's rose garden for weakly bushes. I prefer a plant with an upright habit to one with sprawling growth. I also like to see adequate basal growth, and plants with one-sided growth or varieties which fail to break freely are far from ideal. The height of the growth is of less importance and it is advantageous to have both dwarf and tall growing varieties for specific purposes in the rose garden.

Secondly, the vigorous upright plant must be healthy and highly resistant to disease. As regards disease one considers mainly mildew, Black Spot and rust. Like humans no rose is entirely immune to disease but many varieties are highly resistant. In Scotland rose disease generally is not unduly troublesome but this is not so in the south of England, so in a season when disease is rife I would not condemn an otherwise good rose simply because it had a touch of powdery mildew or a few spots of rust or Black Spot. Rust can be a devastating disease but if in the presence of rust a bush continues to thrive and bloom it must not be totally condemned.

It is difficult to be dogmatic regarding the most healthy type of foliage. Generally, varieties with tough glossy foliage such as 'Peace', 'Rose Gaujard', 'Pink Favourite' and 'Queen Elizabeth' are immune to mildew, but not totally so. Red varieties with softer foliage are more likely to become infected with mildew. Black Spot and rust seem to be less influenced by the type of foliage. 'Pink Favourite', incidentally, is one of the healthiest and hardiest roses I know.

We must now consider the blooms which our vigorous, healthy plants will be expected to produce. In the case of the hybrid tea we are more concerned with the individual flower, while with the floribunda the spacing of individual flowers in the truss is so important. Personally, I prefer the high centred, classically shaped flower of the hybrid tea. The petals must be adequate but not too numerous they should reflex naturally as in the case of 'Perfecta' or 'Anne Letts'. Also most important in the cooler and wetter northern areas of Britain is that the petals must not be of too soft texture otherwise they spot with rain or even fail to open.

When we come to floribundas we must distinguish between the different types of flowers. Many newer varieties are of the hybrid tea type and may indeed be really large as in the case of 'Paddy McGredy' and the new 'Fragrant Cloud' both of which were introduced as floribundas. The other type of flower includes the single, semi-single or flatter bloom; many such varieties are excellent for bedding in gardens or parks although they are less useful for cutting.

Irrespective of the type of flower individual blooms must be well spaced so that a large part of the cane is covered with bloom. Sometimes a truss can give the effect of over-crowding, leading to rotting of several blooms in damp weather, or more rarely of the sparseness of bloom.

We may now have selected bushes with excellent individual blooms or trusses but have we selected a good rose? In Scotland our plants normally flower from June until October, but in a late season flowering may be delayed until early July so we have approximately four months in which to expect a colourful display. It is highly desirable or even essential that a good rose should repeat quickly during the flowering season. Two excellent and well known roses which do this are 'Ena Harkness' and 'Sutters Gold'. Both flower very early and then after a lapse of seven to eight weeks

during which time no bloom is seen, they suddenly burst into a glorious second crop before the onset of autumnal frosts. No rose is perpetual flowering but some of the recent introductions appear to have great freedom of flowering and they are rarely without bloom even between the customary first and second flushes. As examples of free flowering varieties I would mention 'Perfecta', 'Piccadilly', 'Elizabeth of Glamis' and certainly 'Fragrant Cloud'.

What action do we take as our rose blooms age? Not all have time to go round daily with a pair of secateurs cutting off dead heads. It would be an enormous task in a large garden where many floribundas are grown. We must therefore let the blooms age and die naturally after which light summer pruning will be necessary.

A good rose, when past, should shed its petals, particularly in the case of floribundas; if not, there will be an unsightly mess of brown trusses! Also, the colouring of the petals should be retained as long as possible; admittedly some bleaching of the pigment with sun will be expected but petals must not be excessively scorched or turned to an unsightly hue. In other words when a bloom is spent it must die gracefully.

We have gone quite a long way towards selecting a good rose but what of its colour? I think this is probably largely a matter of personal choice. Certainly great advances, especially in the orange and vermillion shades, have taken place in the last twenty years. I find such colourings so very attractive and I have the highest opinion of 'Super Star' which is surely one of the healthiest roses in cultivation. I am not quite so happy about the health and hardiness of many of the vivid newer floribunda introductions. We must be patient and wait for another ten years or so to find the answer to this problem.

I do not want to see a really blue rose; this would be unnatural to me but perhaps not to the next generation. I do however, like some of the newer lavender shades and to date I find 'Blue Moon' easily the best of those available. In spite of new colour breaks we still have a very real need for a first rate exhibition type red and also a yellow hybrid tea rose. I think 'Grandpa Dickson' from Newtownards which will be released in the near future may be the almost perfect yellow H.T. we have all been waiting for. Let us hope so.

Fragrance is one of the delights of a rose garden; somehow a rose is always associated with scent. For several years I have had a border of that delightful floribunda 'Iceberg' along my front garden wall. Over the years so many passers-by have handled a truss and remarked what a lovely scent. In actual fact 'Iceberg' has no scent whatsoever! They may not have been totally disillusioned because scent can travel from neighbouring varieties. This year I have given them something to "sniff about" because I have replanted the border with 'Fragrant Cloud' and 'Elizabeth of Glamis'. Yes, these varieties have such wonderful scent as have many modern hybrid teas such as 'Prima Ballerina', 'Mischief', 'Super Star', 'Silver Lining', 'Sutters Gold', 'Wendy Cussons' and 'Westminster' to mention a few. In summary, it is desirable and useful if a good rose has fragrance, but in my opinion it is not vital.

I have tried to give you some of my impressions of a good rose bush of to-day. First impressions of a new variety may not always be correct. Our weather is so variable that one must grow the variety for at least two years or preferably longer before expressing an authoritative opinion on its performance. Also, one cannot assess the performance of a variety solely on one bush; it is essential to grow at least six and preferably twelve trees. With time and quantity it does not take the expert eye long to detect quality.

I come now to the two questions which I set out to answer. Taking the second one first I do think there are probably too many new varieties introduced each year but certainly not too many *good* varieties. A new rose, especially from abroad, must be adequately tested in the climate in which it is expected to grow before it is released to the public. I feel it is quite wrong of the hybridiser to introduce a variety simply as a novelty. Rose lovers don't want novelties in the dozens each year, they want a few really good roses.

And now to my first question I say without hesitation or qualification that the modern roses which we grow in our gardens to-day are vastly superior to those grown in the first quarter of this century. The rose is certainly "top of the pops" in Britain to-day and will, I am sure, retain its regal position for many years to come.

The Future of the Floribunda Rose

E. B. Le Grice

North Walsham, Norfolk, England

I do not know if the floribunda rose is suffering an eclipse in popularity in Canada as in the U.S.A. If this is so, I am sure it is only temporary. This type of rose has a field of its own to fill and can make a unique contribution to bedding and outdoor decoration where a mass of brilliant colour is required.

Perhaps it might be well to refresh our memories as to the history and stages in development of this type of rose. We may then have to ask ourselves if the present breeding programme has not defeated the original conception of Dines Poulsen to whom we owe the first floribunda roses, although his seedlings were never known by that name.

We are told that it was the object of the Poulsen family to combine the hardiness of the poly-pom roses with the larger and more spectacular flowers of the H.T.'s. A secondary consideration was to continue the prolonged flowering period possessed by the poly-poms.

These poly-poms were sometimes called 'polyantha' roses and they originated in France from a natural cross. Seed of *R. multiflora*, itself a climbing rose from Japan, was raised and from these plants seed was raised by chance natural crossing; probably with the dwarf pink chinas. Two varieties 'Mignonette' and 'Pacquerette' showed the recessive factor of short growth combined with freedom of flower which was continuous (remontant). In addition these were also hardy.

These three characteristics, hardiness, dwarfness and remontancy should never be lost sight of and should always be considered essentially important. When we speak of 'dwarfness' this does not necessarily always mean short growth but it does mean non-climbing.

The very vital characteristic here is the ability for new growth to break freely from the old at the base of the plant and to bear flowers quickly on that new wood.

The controversy as to what is a floribunda and what is a H.T. can be answered simply. The true polyantha characteristic carried through in the true floribunda is the secondary flower head which is being produced as the first flower cluster is blooming. This must be continuous, not intermittent, in flower. This has an important bearing on survival in cold conditions. This ability to produce abundance of shoots makes for perpetuation even after damage by frost.

Shortness of growth may have much to commend it, in that a compact grower is far easier to protect where this is necessary. It has also an important bearing on freedom of flowering in that the longer the shoot, the more wood there is to grow and mature before the flowers can develop.

Hardiness is a much more elusive characteristic but, broadly speaking, the more pithy the growth the more liable to frost damage. Possibly this accounts for the hardier character of the poly-poms, which are short and have little soft pith. They may be like their Japanese parent which coming from a tougher climate than the chinas are more hardy. Once one breeds from H.T.'s with a heavy infusion of "Pernet" blood the converse is true. The shoots are larger with more pith and because they are intermittent in flower, they may under mild autumn conditions produce late soft wood. This is an added source of weakness.

Looking at the production of our type of floribunda we soon see a general rule emerging. By keeping the poly-pom blood active we are going to produce a more hardy type than by relying too heavily on the H.T. blood.

I have already mentioned two important facts in the production of true floribunda roses. These are, that it must be remontant (truly repeat flowering) which can be made possible by the secondary side shoots growing from the axil on the first main flowering shoot, and by producing many basal growths. This may be further clarified. There has always been a certain type of H.T. which has delayed its flowering until a number of further shoots have broken from around the first flower head. These growths smother the first flower before it is matured. This is freedom of growth not freedom

of flowering. Growth should never be at the expense of flower. An old H.T. variety 'Lady Inchiquin' had this fault and a modern type is the floribunda 'Scarlet Queen Elizabeth'. It is an essential fact that secondary growth should not hide the first flower but should be ready to continue after the first head has finished. Putting it in another way to re-emphasize a fact already mentioned, flowering must be continuous not intermittent.

An important consideration emerges. How near can a floribunda get to a H.T. to remain in the former category?

I mentioned the fact that in the U.S.A. floribundas had lost popularity. In Europe the reverse is true, as many of the leading nurseries sell over 60% of floribundas. Why should this be? Is it possible that in the U.S.A. the large flower of H.T. type or the floribunda or the grandiflora has brought about its own downfall? In striving for a larger flower there has been a loss of continuous blossom and so the bedding qualities of this type have suffered. If our ideal is a H.T. type flower we cannot beat the H.T. rose. Quality of flower, if we limit this term to shape and form with petalage must take more time to mature than a single or semi-single flower.

As one sees the masses of floribunda roses on the continent of Europe, it is noticeable that many of these have outstanding trusses of flower although their individual blooms are often small.

A reason for this preference, in addition to that of more flower, is probably the fact that such varieties open more freely in wet weather. They are less likely to be sealed by rain partly because, having fewer petals, they open more easily and their place is taken more rapidly by other less weather tested flowers.

Having dealt with these first principles which I feel should be our guide in future assessment one may well ask, what should we strive for?

Bedding qualities should always come first and so I would say that weather resistance and stability of colour should be paramount. However good a rose may be on the exhibition bench it is of no real value for garden purposes if it discolours or spoils the over all effect of the bed. It is possible to breed colour-fast roses such as 'Fervid', 'Kathe Divignau' and 'Allgold'. We need this type of stability in all colours and heights of floribundas.

Having summed up the future requirements as I see it, although some may not agree, I must look to the more difficult task of seeking to find the trend for colour in the near future.

One must be prepared for the influx of mauve and purple roses; during the last few years many varieties have been produced. These shades will improve in purity and depth of colour. Anything with an indeterminate shade, especially of a neutral or brownish tint must be repressed. This is because a colour needs to be clean and bright to show up when growing in a bed if viewed from a distance. Roses must not merge into the earth. Their colour needs to stand out to be effective. In addition to the colour of the flower, that of the foliage and stamens may play a very important part in making the head distinctive.

While the brown shade may detract from the mauve it may have a future on its own. Here I would look to the deep golden velvety crimson-browns of the pansy, enhanced by a contrasting reverse of Egyptian buff. Such colours bring with them a unique fragrance. 'Amberlight' is a good example of what has been done already. We must always remember that there is always room for clear self colours, especially in the less tall section. The limit to height has been passed and the need is for short sturdy growth with healthy foliage, large heads of flowers whose petals drop cleanly, whose colours remain fast and which give crop after crop of consistent flowers.

Given such improvements I see no plant equal to the floribunda rose for bedding and massing. This will ensure demand and with the demand an incentive to continue breeding for general all-round improvement.

I have confined myself to the consideration of the floribunda as an outdoor decorative plant. As a type for forcing and indoor decoration, other and different considerations would carry greater weight.

Basic Aids in Floral Design

Marea Lyle

Toronto, Ontario

Do you ever read your rose show schedule and wish you could use some of your lovely roses in the decorative classes? This article is for those of you who would like to compete but who honestly do not know just where to start.

To begin with you should study the show schedule. Be sure you are familiar with the rules set down by the show committee.

PLANNING YOUR EXHIBIT

This should be done well in advance of the show. Roses adapt themselves to long range planning more than many other garden flowers. By comparing the development of the rose buds on each bush we can usually tell which varieties will be available at time of show. This enables us to plan our exhibit and get our imagination into gear, as we read the schedule. We can also decide on what container is most suitable for each class. Gone are the days when it was considered that only crystal and silver containers were correct for roses. Today, pottery, driftwood or metal are equally suitable. Once the containers have been chosen they can be fitted with the proper mechanics required to support the flowers.

CUTTING AND HARDENING THE ROSES

Our rose garden is not a large one so in order to get as many blooms from it as possible for the decorative classes, I cut roses in the bud stage as they appear. This may be as many as five or six days before a show. I cut my roses early in the morning and put them into a deep container of water which I have previously placed in a shady part of the garden. I cut the stems long using a slanting stroke. The length of the stems is not as important in the decorative class as they are in the specimen classes. When I return to the kitchen I sort the blooms and remove thorns and some lower leaves,

and scrape the lower two inches of stem to assist the rose in absorbing more moisture. Next, I put the stems into a container of hot water about 115°F (a small fruit juice can half filled with hot water is satisfactory for this purpose). The blossoms and leaves must be protected from any steam and this can be done by wrapping them carefully with a paper serviette. When the water has cooled, I transfer the roses into a deep container of cool water. The best place to keep roses from cutting time to arranging time is in the refrigerator. A thick fold of newspaper spread directly beneath the freezing section will protect the roses from direct frost.

PLANNING THE ARRANGEMENT

Now we come to planning our design! Where does one start? With the flowers? With the container? Our first consideration should be the space limitations suggested in the show schedule. Space is closely related to scale. Space will influence the size of container as well as the size and number of blooms to be used. The space you are to fill may be given in specific measurements or it may only be a suggestion such as an "arrangement suitable for a dinner table seating six". A close look at a prize winning exhibit will show that the relationship between the flowers, foliage, container and space to be filled has been carefully planned.

ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

In flower arrangement the elements of design are Line, Form, Pattern, Texture and Colour. In this short article the complete theory of flower arrangement cannot be told, however, for the beginner it should be explained that *Line* in floral design is the definite linear path along which the eye is carried to the focal area and which diminishes again at the outer edge. Repeating a colour or a flower form will emphasize line.

Form is the shape of the arrangement. We should keep in mind that flower arrangement is three dimensional and uses the art of the sphere, the cube and the pyramid. We can use a part of any one, or use them in combination. It is easily seen that the crescent and the hogarth curve are derived from the sphere, the triangle from the pyramid and so on. We use these guides to develop the form or outline of our design. By careful placement of our flowers and foliage we can develop the sculptural quality so necessary to give that three dimensional effect.

Pattern can be expressed in the silhouette the pattern makes against any background. The silhouette should be composed of some voids and some solids. No attempt should be made to fill in the outline completely with flowers, but some voids should be left to balance the plant forms used.

Texture refers to the tissue structure of plant material; the rough as compared to smooth, the glossy with the dull. As an example the beautiful velvety quality of your roses is naturally complemented by healthy, glossy foilage.

Colour is ever present in flower arrangement. It has been called the most compelling element. Intense and careful study is required to use colour well. There are many books to aid us as well as magazine articles, even those on interior decorating, will help us to understand the basic theory of colour. Learning to use colour properly will help to bring harmony and sometimes distinction and originality to our design.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

In an effort to improve his technique a skier employs balance and rhythm. We are also familiar with these terms in the realm of music and ballet. As well as *Balance* and *Rhythm*, the principles of flower arrangement also include, *Dominance*, *Contrast*, *Proportion* and *Scale*. The most important of these is *Balance*. We must create a feeling of visual stability through the placement of materials and the use of colour. We can improve the balance of any arrangement by working from lighter colours at the outer edges to deeper tones towards the focal area or centre of interest. Buds and fine branches should also be used at the outer edges with a gradual trend towards medium and larger blooms at the focal area. The focal area or centre of interest creates accent. It is usually placed in the centre a little above the rim of the container and directly beneath the tip of the first placement.

If we select materials with care we can often find in nature a branch or flower stem with a lovely curve. Usually such a branch is the "first placement" and will help to give a beautiful rhythmic line to our design. The law of *Proportion* says that this first placement should be AT LEAST one and a half times the height or width of the container. We can improve the *Rhythm* of this line or branch by adding a few roses cut at different stem lengths. The

gradation of the stem length also illustrates the principle of *Contrast* giving variety to the design. (Contrast means some large and small blooms, no two stem lengths the same). The principle of *Scale* is illustrated in the size of flowers we use. They should be in good relation to the size of the container and to all other elements we use including the accessories and the overall space to be filled in this imaginary exercise. The principle of *Dominance* means "more than one", so we would emphasize our line direction by using more of one colour or more of one flower form.

There are two forms of balance. In *Symmetrical* Balance — the design is the same on either side of an imaginary axis; flower forms and colours are placed so that they appear to have equal weight. In *Asymmetrical* Balance — plant materials on either side of the imaginary axis are placed at different distances but by distribution of form, colour, weight and texture we achieve *Balance.*

MECHANICAL AIDS

The use of mechanical aids helps us in handling our flowers and foliage. The familiar pin-point holder is still relied on for designs in low containers. The container, the pin-point, and the floral "Klay" with which you attach the pin-point to the container should be clean and dry to ensure positive adherence, one to each other. A close relative to the pin-point is the pin-cup holder, a weighted metal cup complete with pins and available in many sizes. It is an indispensable aid to many designs and makes numerous objects available to us as containers which in their true form would be unable to hold water, or be capable of supporting our flowers. For the deep vase type of container, I like to secure a very small pin-holder in the base with a small amount of melted paraffin. This gives a positive support to the first placement of the design. A little folded chicken wire may also be used in the vase to support the balance of your flowers and foliage. Also for deep containers, comports and so on, there is the popular "oasis" in blocks or rounds available at the florists. Be sure you soak it well before using. As an added protection against evaporation, it may be covered with light weight tinfoil. I like the kind the florist uses to wrap around pots, preferably the moss green shade. When you have finished your arrangementment, try to conceal your mechanics.

Finally, good advice is to stand back and take an overall look at your arrangement. A good way is to place it in front of a mirror and check the reflection. Does it look too crowded? Start eliminating a flower here and there. Trim out a leaf or two near the tip. Try adding a stem or two to the back to add depth. Try facing some flowers in profile, as this always improves the third dimension. Draw a leaf down over the container edge to give the arrangement a feeling of belonging.

When you are pleased with the results a final spray of moisture will aid your exhibit throughout showtime.

In closing, let me remind you that to be "best dressed" is always to use elegant simplicity. No flower is more elegant than the rose so you are well advised to keep your arrangements of roses simple.

The Harkness Story

As Compiled by Orville E. Bowles, *Editor*

The story starts with two Yorkshire lads in the eighteen-seventies. They desired to achieve that financial stability so clearly expressed by Mr. Wilkins Micawber; yet their pocket money could not exceed their investments in the necessities of life, such as sweets and penny dreadfuls. Their bearded father, a Victorian tailor, advised them to apply their industry and wits to earning the balance. It was sound Victorian training and good Yorkshire sense.

Robert and John Harkness therefore took counsel together, considered their father's advice, and subscribed their first working capital of fourpence, an equal contribution of twopence each. With it they bought wallflower seed. They sowed, planted out the seedlings, and in due time reaped the harvest by selling their plants. It must be admitted that indulgent uncles and aunts formed the greater part of their clientele. Yet the results were undeniable — two pounds income out of fourpence. Talk about the sower's seed bringing forth an hundredfold — this was an hundred-and-twenty-fold! They exploited the situation by writing, duplicating and selling a pamphlet entitled "How to make Two Pounds out of Fourpence". This had a strong appeal to Yorkshire folk, and sold well. If only they had thought of publishing it in Scotland, what a market for it there!

In the little market town of Bedale, in or near the year 1879, Robert and John started business as nurserymen, with financial aid from their father. Before long they moved to Leeming Bar, a hamlet on the Great North Road.

A brief eight years later, picture the scene in London, as the National Rose Society's Summer Show is staged. The great rose nuserymen, Cant, Paul and the others are methodically staging for the Championship — that premier trophy, which has never travelled further away than Herts, or Essex. To the general surprise it was won by two "owdacious" young Yorkshire men, who thus became

a force to be reckoned with in the world of roses. From beginners to champions in eight years — admissible evidence of their energy and ambition.

It was nevertheless evident that however glittering their success at the main shows, Harkness in Yorkshire was too far north to have flowers out for the National Summer Show year in year out. So Robert and John decided to open a branch nursery in the South. The question of where was quickly answered, for year after year the Amateur Championship was won by a Hertfordshire solicitor named Lindsell. "Where's this chap Lindsell live?" asked John. "Ay, its a place called Hitchin," replied Bob. "That'll do for us, Bob". They bought a field in Hitchin, planted it with roses, left someone in charge, and returned to the Broad Acres of Yorkshire.

But it did not "do for us" quite as easily as that. In 1895 another conference took place; it was decided that one brother must move to Hitchin and the other must stay in Yorkshire. This was the measure of their determination to be champions. The toss of a coin decided who was to take wife, children, baggage and home to the South. Robert lost, and off he went.

Now as they are separated, though the two nurseries had many years of partnership, let us first follow John. The Yorkshire Nursery was a general nursery. There was no narrow specialisation about it. Any plant capable of being grown and sold was welcome there. The brothers had a rare knack of propagation, and a clever flair for original advertising. John in particular had an eagle eye for improved strains, and he bred all kinds of plants with great success — Delphiniums, Trollius, Sidalcea, Poppies — so many different genera attracted his attention, that it was later said of him that there could be scarcely a garden in the country which did not contain something of his origination. But his greatest triumph was in Lupins. You remember the furore over Russell Lupins? Well, twenty years earlier there were no Russell Lupins — there were Harkness Regal Lupins, grown everywhere.

In Hitchin, Robert built up a nursery specialising in roses, taking a fine area of ground to the south of the town. He was a great exhibitor, and his uncanny skill in handling flowers is still remembered. There was a great interchange of plants between Leeming Bar and Hitchin, and up to the time of the First World War, all went well. But the war took Robert's sons away in khaki,

just at the stage of life when he needed them. He died in 1916, and when his eldest son William returned from the war, the Nursery was almost finished.

William did not wait to be demobilized. He took two things from the old nursery, its name and its list of customers. Then he begged the use of a spare army stable; he used his savings to buy a nice crop of roses someone had grown and could not sell, mailed his customers with the help of the rations clerk, and packed up and sent his orders away, from the stable, aided by his mess mates. By the time he donned civilian clothes, he had just enough cash to make a modest start growing roses, but not enough to keep himself and family for two years while the roses grew into money. What he needed was a job which he could work at by night, so as to grow roses in the day.

He solved this problem by applying for a vacancy as landlord of a public house, and so arrived in the lovely village of Hexton. In a few years he was able to leave the pub, and he moved back to Hitchin, to establish the specialist Rose Nursery of his dreams. He grew beds of herbaceous plants too, and sold thousands of plants for his Uncle John in Leeming Bar. This amiable gentleman became quite a character, walking about with overcoat, jacket and waistcoat flapping around him, none of them buttoned up; an inexhaustible supply of pennies in his pocket which he showered on children in the street; and permanently short of matches, since he lit his pipe about twice a minute through the day. His visits to Hitchin were red letter days. William laid in a bottle of whiskey, a couple of dozen of matches, and sat with his guest until three or four in the morning, absorbing the life time memories of plants, nurseries and plantsmen, which the older man would deliver with wisdom, humour, and no intention of ever going to bed. John died in 1933, and the second world war killed his nursery.

Times were hard in Britain in the twenties and thirties. Unemployment, the general strike, the fever that followed the war — all added to the difficulty in climbing out of the lean years. From Europe, more impoverished still, came shiploads of plants at desperation prices, and British nurserymen were hard put to make a living. But around 1930, a tariff on imported plants ensured that they were not sold below cost in the country, and things improved.

In 1932, the name Harkness was engraved on the championship again, after a lapse of twenty-five years.

That was the turning point. In 1936, William moved to the hill to the north of Hitchin, where the Nursery stands today. By hard work, by insistence on high quality, by his courage and integrity, he made the name of his business good and respected. From next to nothing, he just got it going nicely with the largest and best crop of all ready for sale in October,1939. But it was never sold. Hitler saw to that.

As a small contribution to the mountain of human misery piled up by the war most of those roses were burnt. A nucleus was kept, one acre being spared by wise Government decree, against happier days. Rose growers had to learn in double quick time how to grow onions and carrots and brussell sprouts, with the help left to them, namely their wives and those more elderly members of the staff for whom His Majesty had no immediate martial use.

A bright gleam of the future flashed when Albert Norman sent some seedlings to Hitchin in 1942 "to see if you think they are any good". Talk about a Rose Oasis in the middle of the cabbage — this was probably one of the most remarkable batches of seedlings that ever one man sent to another. It contained 'Ena Harkness', 'Frensham', 'Red Ensign', 'Margot Anstiss' and 'William Harvey', the first two destined for a twenty year run in the highest popular favour. Mr. Norman wished to name the best of them "W. E. Harkness", but William asked him to name it for his wife instead, and so it became "Ena Harkness", one of the most loved hybrid tea roses of all time.

The National Rose Society held shows in all but two of the war years. Petrol for so frivolous a purpose was not allowed so William hitch-hiked his way, loading and unloading the flowers at such stages as empty returning lorries could take him. The old determination to win the Championship was still going strong, and was in full evidence after the war when that highest honor went to Hitchin for ten successive years.

William died in 1959 holder of the Dean Hole Medal and more Championships than anyone else is likely to attain for many years. With his passing the younger members of the family fell heir to an admirable nursery, well planned and of good repute; the realisation of a great man's ambition.

The size of the nursery is being rapidly expanded and the 175,000 roses budded annually in 1959 by a small national grower will have grown to 600,000 this summer. Prior to 1962 the Harkness family had never been breeders of roses but a start was made in that year and first of the new seedlings will be in commerce in 1967.

While roses have been a family business for many years they have also been an ardent hobby. For their own pleasure, and that of their many customers, a specialty of propagating many lost varieties has been pursued. Many of these long lost varieties are to be found amongst their listing of over a thousand different varieties.

For similar reasons a large display garden was started at the Nursery in 1963. This garden is rapidly maturing and when it is complete will contain over a thousand varieties, old and modern, and will be a most interesting centre for all who love roses.

In the process of making a living this noted family has brought a great deal of pleasure to rose lovers throughout the world for many years and those of our readers who have a chance to visit Hitchin will be very welcome to enjoy the pleasure of a visit to the "Garden of a Thousand Different Roses".

Me — Well I Just LIKE Roses

Earl Cox,

Barrie, Ontario

I've pretty well decided not to become an expert on roses. And I'll tell you why. By rough calculation it would take at least 20 years of intensive study, research and experimentation before I could possibly hope to bring out a new variety. Even then, I couldn't be sure it would be that much superior to the ones we already have. So, it just isn't worth the effort.

Rather, I should be known as a "guy who just likes roses" — than an expert.

I like any rose of any variety regardless of what class it belongs to. I have my favourites, yes, of course. So have you. But to me, so long as I can plant a dormant rose bush and make the thing bloom and keep it relatively free from bugs and blights and keep it over from one year to another — I'm happy. To me, that's the supreme joy of growing roses; whether an old, well-established variety or the most recent introduction.

I much prefer a "show" of blooms in the garden than cut blooms at a rose "exhibition". Not that I have anything against rose shows, mind you. I have my own way of regarding roses, which stems from way, way back.

I grew up in what was, at that time, a small town where the leading industry was rose growing; acres and acres of them growing under glass. It was commonplace in those days to take a bouquet of roses to the teacher, summer or winter. All you had to do was gather up the discards that were thrown on the dump; roses with crooked stems, "bull heads" and other malformations, but they were ROSES, and that was the main thing. They came from the big, long greenhouses where what seemed like millions of rose bushes were growing, every day of the year. What a sight in the winter time — when the snow was piled high against the greenhouse wall — on the outside. But INSIDE, where the roses grew, it was like

heaven must be like we youngsters thought, warm and bright, and sort of dampish and there was the smell of earth, and you know, in a greenhouse where only roses are grown, there's a certain special smell — THE SMELL OF ROSES.

There was a summer when I got a job on the paint gang at the greenhouses. It was most enlightening. I found out how they grew the roses, and I'll never forget it.

MANURE, the most fragrant kind, was wheeled into the empty benches by the men on the labour gang and spread out about 4 or 5 inches deep; barrow load after barrow load. Then soil — and more soil — and then some awful smelling greyish-white powdery stuff was sprinkled on the soil. And after that, the beds were given a thorough soaking with water from the hoses. Imagine, a hot summer day, and the horrible odor rising up from the freshly prepared beds and coming through the greenhouse ventilators full blast into the faces of the painters perched on planks strung out along the greenhouse rafters. On rainy days when it was impossible to paint the outside of the greenhouses, the paint gang was dispersed, and given various indoor painting jobs. By fate or otherwise I was always assigned to painting the inside of the rose greenhouses on the wet days, and here I became acquainted with Big Bob, foreman of the rose growers . . .

"Son," he said to me more than once, "there's a job here for you anytime you get fed up with High School; a danged good job too — rose growin'. You'd soon get on to it. Learn plantin', cuttin', waterin', and all that. Then there's the feedin'. Every now and then we put on a bit of the HEAVY and a bit of the LIGHT. You keeps your nose clean and you got a steady job."

When I asked Bob to explain what he meant by the LIGHT, and the HEAVY, he explained it was the "STUFF IN THEM BAGS" . . . (fertilizer) and he knew *exactly* how much to put on too after umpteen years' experience.

Well, judging from my limited observations, it seemed to me that there was a great deal more WATER put on the rose beds than anything else.

"It's water that puts the backbone in the roses," Big Bob told me. And I took his word for it.

And that was my introduction to rose growing. Perhaps, had I taken Big Bob up on his offer to teach me "all he knowed" about the business, I'd be an expert to-day; instead of just another amateur rose grower, like so many others.

Quite a number of years elapsed before I tried growing roses in the garden and by that time Big Bob had long departed this vale of tears. I thought of him quite often, as I set out our first roses.

Especially I remembered his admonition: "Roses ain't hard to grow providin' you use common sense. But some people would have you believe they are and they use a lotta big words, and that jist to show off."

And how very true I found this to be, when I decided to set out a few rose bushes. So many "expert" amateurs, seemingly love to confuse the would-be rose grower with long dissertations about SOILS, PH and NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS and so on, and so forth, that quite frankly I believe scare off more people from growing roses than they convert to this wonderful hobby.

I respectfully submit that the best advice an experienced amateur back yard rose grower can give to anyone who WANTS TO TRY TO GROW ROSES is to say something like this:

"Why not set out a few bushes and see how they grow. Chances are your soil will grow roses."

And isn't this a fact? Most soils are suitable for growing roses, unless they're absolutely sterile. The main objective, I feel, is to induce the would-be rose grower to PLANT SOME ROSE BUSHES.

Sure, tell him how to plant them, and where to plant them. Tell him they need good drainage and at least six hours sunshine daily.

But don't GAG him with all kinds of DO'S and DON'TS. It takes several seasons for the average person to get the feel of growing roses, and how to spot trouble signs, whether the trouble stems from under feeding, over feeding, lack of moisture, bugs, blights, cutting off too many blooms, winter injury, etc.

I think every amateur rose grower, should at one time or another, experience the dreadful shock of seeing his plants being practically ruined by insect pests, Black Spot or Powdery Mildew. Humilating though this ordeal may be, it should teach the grower

'PINK SUPREME' (H.T.)
'*Amor*' × '*Peace*'
Raised by G. de Ruiter, Holland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1963

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society

that roses can't be left entirely on their own and that spraying or dusting with insecticides and fungicides is an essential part of growing garden roses.

With so many reliable fungicides and insecticides on the market nowadays, controlling bugs and blights isn't generally very difficult. The problem is in getting novice growers to realize that these chemicals should be used according to the manufacturers' recommendations.

Perhaps the most perplexing problem facing the average home gardener who goes in for growing roses is the question of FEEDING. When should roses be fed? What analysis of plant food should be given, how often and how much?

It seems to me that if rose plants are set in well-drained soil containing plenty of organic matter one shouldn't worry about feeding them until they show they need it.

One should learn to recognize the hunger signs in roses. Lack of nitrogen by the over-all yellowing of younger leaves; a deficiency of phosphorous by the greyish-green cast on the leaves and sometimes a purplish tinge on the underside of older foliage. When leaf margins turn brown, the experts tell us, and on some varieties, a brown area appears on the stem, an inch or so below the base of the flower, this may possibly indicate a potassium deficiency — or it could be the result of spray or dust burns.

"How do you feed your roses?" I once asked the horticulturist in charge of a large research station. "Naturally," he replied, "we run frequent tests on the soil in our rose beds, the soil tests guide us in our feeding program, and we apply those plant food elements the soil may lack, as indicated by the most recent test."

The great majority of amateur rose growers never do get around to testing their soils and they're the people whose blooms win prizes at the shows. All of which, I think, would seem to indicate that perhaps too much stress is put on the feeding of garden roses, in many instances. It confuses beginners who think they're committing some terrible sin if they don't feed their roses every week or ten days.

I very much like the straightforward manner in which Mr. J. C. Taylor of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, covers the subject of FERTILIZING in the "Hints on Rose Growing" booklet, Publication 328, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

"If the new rose beds have been prepared properly and manure applied, no further fertilizer should be required during the first summer. However, in succeeding years, the plant food may be depleted to some extent, and it's likely that some fertilizing will be necessary to maintain fertility. THE BEST FERTILIZER AND THE AMOUNT TO USE CAN BE DETERMINED BY HAVING THE SOIL ANALYSED. Except where the plant foods are unbalanced, a GENERAL fertilizing program will give good growth and blooms. In the early spring apply a complete fertilizer such as a 5-10-5 at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet. About the middle of May apply 1 pound of the same fertilizer plus ½ pound of sulphate of ammonia per 100 square feet. Repeat the application advised for May about mid-June. This should be sufficient until the first crop of bloom is over. Then apply ½ pound of sulphate of ammonia and ½ pound of muriate of potash per 100 square feet not later than mid July." Also, from the same Publication 328. "Roses thrive best in a slightly acid soil. If the soil is alkaline, the foliage may show YELLOW MOTTLING due to the plant being unable to obtain enough iron or manganese for its needs. The alkalinity may be neutralized to some extent by working acid peat into the ground. The application of *chelated iron* provides readily available iron so that quick recovery is achieved. Applications should be made at the rates recommended by the manufacturers.

Several years ago, Dr. R. C. Allen gave me an autographed copy of his book — "Roses For Every Garden" I asked the good Doctor, what in his opinion, was the most significant factor in growing garden roses. In reply, he took the book, leafed through it for a moment and handing me back the open book, indicated with his pencil the following:

"Water, above all else, is significant in the life of a rose. It serves as a nutrient, a conveyor of soluble materials within the plant, and as a solvent for minerals in the soil. It furnishes the physical force by which cells enlarge and growth occurs. Under pressure, it keeps stems erect and leaves distended. Directly or indirectly it enters into all the physiological processes. . . . . One reason why rose plants fail to improve from year to year is lack of moisture during the growing season. If the soil is well drained, there is no danger of overwatering."

And that pretty well ties in with what Big Bob, the foreman of the rose growers told me 40 years ago, when I was helping to paint the rose houses during my summer holidays.

Like Big Bob said: "It's water that puts the backbone in the roses."

"I'm content to plod along, asking questions, reading about roses, visiting rose gardens, spending money on plants we don't need and really haven't room for.

When I'm asked for advice about roses, I tell my questioners "to buy a few plants and set them out."

What else should I tell them . . . .?

I'm no expert . . . . Me, I just like roses . . . .

The Best of the Modern Roses

SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY TRIALS AT ST. ALBANS, ENGLAND

F. Fairbrother,

Torquay, Devon, England

The year 1964 was not a vintage year for new roses however good it may have been for continental wines! No rose was considered worthy of a gold medal award on the results of the individual judging, week by week, of a twenty strong panel of judges. There is no doubt that roses in the N.R.S. Trial Grounds are subject to a very severe trial before they can achieve the coveted gold medal award. However, there are several very good roses of recent years which are well worthy of our consideration.

FRAGRANT CLOUD (H.T.) Seedling x 'Prima Ballerina'. Raised by Math. Tantau, Germany and distributed in England by Harry Wheatcroft and Sons, Edwalton, Notts, which received a gold medal in 1963 is a strong vigorous grower with a goodly supply of excellent foliage. It makes a good bushy plant and can reach a height of 3 ft. 6 in. in England. The blooms are large and shapely and are red in the bud changing quickly to geranium lake. It has a very pleasing effect and a strong fragrance. How well it deserved the President's International Trophy as the best rose of the year 1964.

The rose accredited the best scented rose of the year 1964 and the winner of the Clay Cup was LADY SETON (H.T.) 'Ma Perkins' x 'Mischief'. Raised and distributed by Sam McGredy & Son Ltd., N. Ireland. Its parentage makes it a suspect for black spot and rust and a careful watch should be maintained and a preventive spray applied. In areas where these leaf diseases are not prevalent it is a most attractive and very fragrant variety, as the growth is very vigorous, the foliage good and plentiful, and the blooms, which are a clear pink, are well shaped and large.

Of the roses awarded certificates of merit in 1964 the following are worthy of trial. ARTHUR BELL (Floribunda), 'Cläre Grammerstorf' x 'Piccadilly'. Raised and distributed by Sam McGredy & Son Ltd. The growth is upright and vigorous and the plants have good foliage. The individual blooms are of good H.T. form and are produced in small clusters. The colour is golden yellow, though the tips of the petals are tinged red in the bud stage. Its strong fragrance will make it a welcome addition to the yellows. The colour keeps well in a dull wet season.

BLUE DIAMOND (Floribunda - H.T. type). 'Purpurine' x ('Purpurine' x 'Royal Tan'). Raised by Louis Lens, Belgium. It gives a good bushy tree about 3 feet high with dark green foliage which is coppery when young. The blooms which are of medium size and quite shapely, are produced in small clusters. It does not stand up to wet at all well. The colour is a lavender-blue and it possesses fragrance. I should imagine it is much better under glass than in the open.

BLUE MOON (H.T.) Seedling x 'Sterling Silver'. Raised by M. Tantau, Germany and distributed by Wheatcroft Brothers, Ruddington, Notts, is another of the roses approaching blue which is definitely a fine weather rose. It is a strong vigorous and upright grower and is well furnished with foliage. The blooms which are a very good shape have a strong fragrance.

SEA PEARL (Floribunda-H.T. type) 'Perfecta' x 'Montezuma'. Raised and distributed by Alex Dickson & Sons Ltd., N. Ireland. The growth is tall, upright and vigorous and the trees have good and attractive foliage. The blooms which are of medium size and borne in well spaced trusses are orange and pink with yellow reverse, making a most attractive head of bloom. This is an unusual variety and it has a tea-scented fragrance.

ERNEST H. MORSE (H.T.) Raised by W. Kordes and Son, Germany, and distributed by Henry Morse and Sons, Norwich. The parentage has not been disclosed. It is a sturdy tree of upright habit and is capable of producing blooms of exhibition size which are freely produced and are Turkey Red in colour. This variety is certainly worth a trial.

Three noteworthy semi-climbers which are repeat flowering, are:

ETUDE. A 'Danse du Feu' cross. Raised and distributed by C. Gregory and Son Ltd., Chilwell, Notts. It is a vigorous semi-climber producing long lateral growths. The blooms are 3½ inches across with 22 petals and the colour is a deep pink.

JOSEPH'S COAT. 'Buccaneer' x 'Circus'. Raised by Armstrong Nurseries, U.S.A. and distributed by R. Harkness and Co. Ltd., Hitchin. The foliage is deep green and plentiful and the blooms which have 25 petals and are 3 inches across when open, are of a golden yellow flushed with cherry red. It is repeat flowering and is particularly good in the autumn.

PINK PERPETUE. Another 'Danse du Feu' cross by C. Gregory and Son Ltd., Chilwell, Notts, which in my view is superior to Etude. It has large blooms of two-toned pink; clear pink inside with carmine pink reverse. It is very free flowering with a good second crop in the autumn. To me it is the most attractive of the pink climbers and well worth a trial.

There are one or two roses which have received the N.R.S. Trial Ground certificate which I think are very worth-while roses with a future.

CASANOVA (H.T.). 'Queen Elizabeth' x 'Perfecta'. Raised and distributed by S. McGredy and Son Ltd., N. Ireland, has a very vigorous and upright habit of growth and is furnished with dark green healthy foliage. The blooms are large and the colour yellow, changing to buff, a much desired colour. The fragrance too is good.

EVE ALLEN (H.T.) 'Karl Herbst' x 'Gay Crusader'. Raised by one of our most knowledgeable amateurs Edgar M. Allen of Bideford, Devon and distributed by John Sanday (Roses) Ltd., Almondsbury, Bristol. It is a very strong grower and highly resistant to disease. The blooms are most attractive particularly in the bud or semi-open stage and they have large petals. The colour is cherry red and old gold, a wonderful combination which lasts well. It is sweetly fragrant though not powerful, one of the most attractive of the bi-colours.

An exciting variety is INNISFREE (Floribunda). 'Karl Herbst' x ('Masquerade' x 'Circus'). Raised and distributed by Alex Dickson and Sons Ltd., N. Ireland. The growth is vigorous and bushy and the foliage is mid-green and plentiful. The blooms which are rosette shaped with 32 small petals are 2 inches across

when open and they are produced in well spaced trusses. The colour, orange and yellow changing to pink is most attractive.

Another floribunda-H.T. type well worth watching is CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH raised by the late A. Norman and distributed by R. Harkness and Co. Ltd., Hitchin. It is a vigorous grower of bushy branching habit. The blooms are good, of medium size, and of a deep pink colour with the edges of the petals tinged red.

NORMAN HARTNELL (H.T.). 'Brilliant' x 'Ballet'. Raised by W. Kordes & Son, Germany and distributed by Wheatcroft Bros., Ruddington, is a rose well worth watching. I have seen some excellent, well-formed blooms which are large, of good form and a deep cerise colour. I consider it a rose of great promise.

So much for the newest arrivals, but there are several quite recently introduced which are excellent and which have already acquitted themselves well. Those which I find particularly attractive are —

STELLA (H.T.) Tantau 1959; a beautifully shaped bloom which is cream flushed pink with carmine at the edges. It does not in the least mind wet and is a vigorous grower with healthy foliage.

SUPER STAR (H.T.) Tantau 1960; (known as Tropicana in U.S.A.) is the prime favourite at the moment here in England. It has proved itself a strong upright grower with good, disease free foliage and brilliant vermilion blooms of exquisite shape. It is a pity its delicate fragrance is not more pronounced.

A yellow which attracts me is SUMMER SUNSHINE raised by Swim, Armstrong Nurseries 1962 and distributed in England by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd., Hitchin. It is a bright, clear, unfading yellow. The tree, though only of medium size, is strong and healthy and the blooms are borne freely on long strong stems.

CHICAGO PEACE is a true colour sport of 'Peace' and a H.T. worthy of notice. It has all the virtues of 'Peace' but is a rich pink with canary yellow and occasionally copper tones at the base of the petals.

ROYAL HIGHNESS (H.T.) Swim 1962; a soft light pink, almost white, with a shapely high centre. Winner of the all-American award in 1963 it has proved itself an excellent variety in England. In addition to its other qualities it has fragrance. The exhibitor will certainly welcome it.

PAPA MEILLAND (H.T.) Meilland 1963; is in some respects disappointing. Many of the blooms are badly formed and it is subject to mildew, but the blooms have a rich fragrance and are of that deep velvety red texture which is so attractive. When one does get a perfect bloom it is certainly a winner.

ANNE WATKINS (H.T.) Watkins Roses Ltd. 1963 'Ena Harkness' x 'Grandmere Jenny' is certainly a rose worth growing. It is apricot with cream shadings and is deeper on the reverse. Sometimes the deep cream is flushed with pink. The blooms are large and shapely and are freely produced.

CHINATOWN (Shrub or semi-climber) 'Columbine' x 'Cläre Grammerstorf'. Raised by Poulsen, Denmark 1963 is undoubtedly one of the best yellow shrub roses of recent times. The blooms which are a good size and of attractive form are produced in small clusters. It is free flowering. A wonderful companion to 'Queen Elizabeth'.

ELIZABETH OF GLAMIS (Floribunda) 'Spartan' x 'Highlight'. Raised and distributed by S. McGredy 1964. A wonderful variety but in areas subject to black spot and rust it must be sprayed regularly as it is certainly subject to attack. The colour is most attractive — a pleasing salmon shade, and the blooms have a really good fragrance.

Two good red H.T.s of recent introduction are UNCLE WALTER and MILORD, both raised by S. McGredy and Son. The former is a cross between 'Brilliant' and 'Heidelberg' and it certainly has shrub propensities. In fact it can be grown with the long stems pegged down as one used to do with 'Hugh Dickson'. The blooms are scarlet with crimson shadings and of medium size, but unfortunately it has no fragrance.

The latter, a cross between 'Rubaiyat' and Karl Herbst', is crimson scarlet, cup shaped, of medium size and fragrant. The growth is upright and quite vigorous though not so vigorous as 'Uncle Walter'.

There may be other very worthy roses which I have omitted but the above I have proved worth a place in a good rose garden.

What the future has in the way of surprises in hybridisation we do not know but we may rest assured the hybridists will be urgently seeking a new break which will bring success to them and joy to all rose lovers.

The Response of Garden Roses to a Planned Planting and Maintenance Program

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The culture of garden roses has long been considered a specialized undertaking. Considerable scientific information about the cultural requirements necessary for producing good rose plants under nursery and greenhouse conditions is available, but these findings have not been applied to the culture of roses in garden or landscape environments. Many of the cultural practices recommended in the past for the growth and development of garden roses are timeworn procedures that might now be discarded in favor of a predetermined and planned schedule for the planting and maintenance of these garden subjects. Much of the information available that deals with growing garden roses is based on results obtained in climatic regions where the seasonal changes are not closely related to those experienced in the various situations encountered in Texas and the Southwest. It is exceedingly difficult to adapt these recommendations to Texas conditions with any success.

For many years Texas ranked second in the production of garden rose plants in the United States. During recent years the reputation for the production of quality rose plants has been diminishing, even though the top-graded plants produced have continued to be of high quality. This concept may be due, to some extent at least, to poor cultural practices applied to these plants after they are received and are placed in garden or landscape plantings. These practices are also uneconomical and disappointing to the home gardener.

No available records of any scientific investigations in Texas during recent years have been directed specifically to the problems involved in growing roses in landscape or garden locations. Past problems related to growing garden roses successfully indicated that a need existed for a reliable schedule of cultural procedures, including soil preparation, method of planting, spacing of plants, rapid establishment after planting, proper application of nutrients, control of insect and disease problems and the pruning, mulching and moisture requirements involved.

Research with roses and other woody plants grown in containers and under garden conditions at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and elsewhere indicates that the usual recommendations for planting, for soil preparation, for soil structural requirements and for other cultural practices may be greatly modified. Studies were initiated at College Station in 1960 to evaluate the response of hybrid rose plants to various cultural practices applied to these plants under landscape and garden conditions. In addition, some information was obtained on the effect of heavy winter mulches on the performance of garden roses under prevailing climatic conditions.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Three planting beds, 96 feet long and 6 feet wide, were constructed in the open field in full sun. The experimental beds were enclosed in 2 x 6-inch redwood curbs that extended 4 inches above the existing grade. Each of beds was divided, with redwood dividers, into 12 equal 6 x 8-foot plots. This established a randomized block design consisting of 36 plots, with an area of 48 square feet in each plot.

Twelve rose plants, spaced 2 feet apart on centers, were planted in each plot. Four varieties of hybrid tea and one variety of hybrid floribunda roses were included in the trials. Each plot contained 4 plants each of three varieties randomized throughout the experiment that was composed of 87 plants of each variety, making a total of 435 plants.

Twelve treatments were used in the study. Each treatment was replicated three times. The treatments were composed of the four following materials that were coded with the indicated letters.

N = nutrients
M = mulch
F = fungicide
R = root-starter solution
X = no treatment (control)

These materials were used as 12 treatments alone and in combinations as numbered and listed below:

1. MNF	5. NF	9. R
2. F	6. N	10. M
3. MN	7. RN	11. NMFR
4. RFN	8. MRF	12. X

The rose plants used were obtained from a source of commercial nursery plants and were No. 1 grade on *Rosa multiflora* understock. No varieties were designated when the plants were ordered. Those sent by the source were considered as representative varieties for garden use. The varieties planted were hybrid tea-variety 'Peace', hybrid tea - variety 'Alamo', hybrid floribunda - variety 'Pinocchio', hybrid tea-variety 'The Doctor', hybrid tea-variety 'Charlotte Armstrong'.

SOIL PREPARATION

The existing soil in the area where the trials were conducted is Lufkin fine sandy loam. The area within the experimental plots was rototilled to a depth of 12 inches. Four inches of a mixture of 50 per cent horticultural grade perlite and 50 per cent sphagnum peat moss by volume, were evenly spread on the surface and the area was again rototilled until these materials were thoroughly incorporated with the existing soil. The experimental area was then fumigated with a liquid carbamate soil fumigant at the rate of 1 quart per 100 square feet of area. The soil was rototilled again 7 days after this application to aerate the soil. Then the soil was aerated for an additional 14 days before the plants were planted.

PLANTING PROCEDURES

The plants were prepared for planting as soon as they were received from the nursery by pruning the roots not to exceed 12 inches in length. The tops were pruned to approximately 8 inches above the bud union.

Holes not larger than 14 inches in diameter were prepared in the plots, with a mound of earth piled in the center of the hole. The plants were set on this mound so that the roots extended evenly in all directions over the mound. The depth of planting was controlled so the bud union was set at, or just below, the existing soil level after the soil was settled after planting.

TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

The various treatments were applied to the plots according to the following procedures.

ROOT-STARTER SOLUTION: A commercial root-starter solution was applied to all plots designated for this treatment at the time of planting. No further applications were made.

The material used was a commercial product formulated for this purpose. It contained 5 per cent nitrogen, 20 per cent phosphoric acid, 10 per cent potash plus 0.0003 per cent indole-butyric acid. This product was diluted to 1 part in 80 parts of water and was applied to the designated plots at the rate of approximately 1 gallon of the solution per square foot of soil surface. This application was equal to approximately 3 pints per rose plant.

NUTRIENTS: A commercial formulation of a complete fertilizer was used for all plots designated for nutrient application during the trials. This commercial product was one especially formulated for the fertilization of garden rose plants, using the following components:

5 per cent nitrogen (4 per cent from ammonium sulphate, 1 per cent for diammonium phosphate) 10 per cent phosphoric acid (7.5 per cent from 20 per cent superphosphate and 2.5 per cent from diammonium phosphate) 4 per cent potash (from 60 per cent muriate of potash). In addition to the above ingredients, the product also contained 1.0 per cent organic nitrogen from cottonseed meal, plus chelated minor elements in the following amounts: iron 0.04 per cent; manganese 0.012 per cent, zinc 0.013 per cent; copper 0.004 per cent, boron 0.008 per cent; and molybdenum 0.0008 per cent.

The fertilizer was applied at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 square feet as a dry surface application. The first application was made 4 weeks after the planting date. Six more applications were made during the growing season at 4-week intervals. Care was

taken to be certain that the soil was uniformly moist when the fertilizer was applied, and the plots were then thoroughly watered after the applications were made.

FUNGICIDE TREATMENTS: The fungicide used in these trials was a commercial formulation containing 50 per cent N-trichloromethyl-thiophthalimide (folpet). Applications were made to the designated plots at the rate of 2 pounds of this material to 100 gallons of water at 2-week intervals during the growing season. The first application was made as soon as the buds began to swell after planting.

MUICH TREATMENTS: A commercial product composed of shredded pine bark prepared for this particular purpose was used in these trials as a mulching material. The material was applied to the surface of the plot to an approximate depth of 2 inches. The mulch was applied after the soil had been well watered following planting.

OTHER ROUTINE CULTURAL OPERATIONS: All plots were watered in accordance with tensiometer readings or other moisture testing methods, and were kept weed free. The paths between the trial plots were mowed, trimmed, and fertilized in accordance with good turf management practices.

Insect pests were controlled by a preventive spray program using a combination insecticide formulated especially for the control of major insect pests attacking roses. This material was applied at recommended rates at 30-day intervals during the growing season. No fungicidal materials were included in this formulation.

Records on the number of actively growing breaks and the number of flowers produced were made at about 30-day intervals. All flowers were removed to the first five-leaflet leaf at the time of first petal fall. No other pruning was performed.

Data on root-starter solution plots was taken 30 days from the date of planting by selecting representative plants from the plots receiving the root-starter solution treatment, digging them and comparing the number of roots produced on treated plots with the number of roots produced on plants on untreated plots. Root growth on representative plants was again compared at the end of the growing season.

Measurement on all other plots were taken at monthly intervals or as the growth and development of the plants indicated. The

following criteria were used in accumulating data: number of healthy "breaks" produced per plant; number of flowers produced per plant; vigor and general condition of plants as observed by a panel of workers and recorded by photographs; number of leaves and stems expressing disease symptoms; evaluation of varietal and individual differences at the end of the growing season; and evaluation of the condition of all plants at the end of the first and second growing seasons.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present recommendations for planting garden roses in Texas stipulate that fall or winter planting is most desirable but garden conditions are unstable during the winter months and dormant roses are not always obtainable in good condition in the fall. The plants in this investigation were planted in early spring on February 20, 1962 to determine whether spring planting might not be desirable and satisfactory under Texas conditions.

The only application of the root-stimulator used was made on February 21. The first fertilizer application was made on March 26. The spraying program with the all-purpose insecticide was started on April 2, 1962. The trials were continued until December 31, 1963.

EFFECT OF ROOT-STIMULATOR

There was no significant difference in the number of flowers and the number of healthy breaks produced by the plots treated with root-stimulator when compared with the plots not receiving this treatment. However, data was taken on the average number of roots produced on the plants treated with root-stimulator and the control plots by digging representative plants and counting the roots produced during the first 45 days after planting.

With the exception of the variety 'Alamo' where so significant differences were noted, all of the plants treated with root-stimulator had produced approximately 25 per cent more feeder roots than those in the untreated plots.

No further data was taken on these plots since the principal value to be derived from the use of the root stimulator is the early development of feeder roots to aid in the rapid establishment of a vigorous root system.

EFFECT OF FUNGICIDE TREATMENTS

The plants to which the fungicide was applied produced an average of 11 per cent more healthy breaks per plant than plants that were not sprayed. Data was also taken on the effectiveness of the fungicide treatments by actual leaf counts taken once every 30 days during the first 12 months of the trials.

The average number of leaves showing blackspot or mildew symptoms during the year 1962 are shown in Figure 1.

Treatment No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Percent Blackspot	15%	15%	25%	0	0	15%	30%	Trace	56%	26%	Trace	56%
Percent Mildew	Trace	Trace	25%	Trace	Trace	0	0	0	0	0	Trace	Trace

Figure 1. Average number of leaves showing blackspot or mildew symptoms in 1962.

EFFECT OF MULCHING

The plants in the plots that received the mulch produced 13.3 per cent more healthy breaks per plant than those in the unmulched plots. This differential is significant in this particular treatment since the plots under the mulch required watering only half as often as the unmulched plots to keep the soil uniformly moist during the growing season.

EFFECT OF FERTILIZATION

All of the plots to which the complete fertilizer was applied at 30-day intervals produced an average of 12 per cent more healthy breaks per plant than those receiving no fertilization.

However, the qualitative effect of fertilization was much more evident throughout the growing season than those exhibited by the quantitative data.

EFFECT OF A COMBINATION OF ALL TREATMENTS

There was a significant difference among the plots receiving a combination of all treatments and the controls. Plants receiving all treatments produced an average of 16 more healthy breaks per plants. The vigor, foliage color and flower color were superior in the treated plots, while in the control plots the foliage was chlorotic, the stems weak and the flowers small.

The results of this 2-year study indicate that the performance of garden roses is not dependent on highly specialized and time-consuming cultural practices.

The method of securing data by counting the number of healthy breaks and the number of flowers produced at 30-day intervals was not entirely satisfactory since the qualitative factors of the amount and color of foliage produced, the size and color of the flowers and the overall vigor, or lack of vigor, of the plants used was not satisfactorily reflected by the data.

Taking the fresh weight and dry weight of the plants was not feasible because of the number of individuals used in the treatments and the duration of the study. Quantative data taken in this manner, however, would perhaps make the results obtained in this study more meaningful and statistically significant, and would more closely portray the qualitative results that were evident through visual observation and evaluation during the various periods of the growing season.

This study indicates that many of the timeworn practices now followed in growing garden roses may well be discarded in favor of a predetermined and well-planned schedule of less time-consuming maintenance practices.

Figure 2. Difference in number of flowers produced for growing season among control plants and plants receiving all treatments is shown in this chart.

The rose plants in this study responded well to all the treatments used during this 2-year period. The climatic conditions that prevailed during these growing seasons were not as favorable as those of normal years in this area, since a severe drouth occurred during the second year. All of the varieties used in these trials

'MME RENÉ CASSIN' (H.T.)
'*Mme Armand Souzy*' × '*Impeccable*'
Raised by G. Delbard, France
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1962. GOLD MEDALS LYON AND BAGATELLE
SILVER MEDAL GENEVA

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produced a considerable number of flowers during each month of the growing season. The comparative production of breaks during this period is shown in Figures 2 and 3. These data show that the

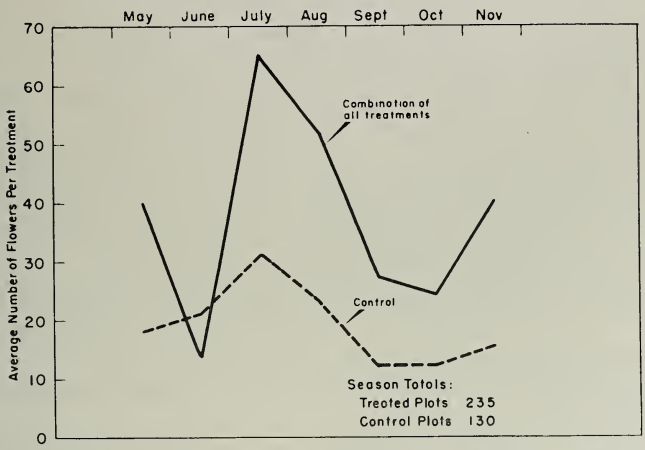

Figure 3. Chart of number of flowers produced by variety Charlotte Armstrong during the growing season.

production of flowers by the plants in plots receiving only the scheduled amount of maintenance during the growing season produced significantly larger numbers of flowers, especially during the hot, dry months of the year.

Only 16 of the 435 plants included in this study died during the 2-year period and all of these were in the control plots.

All the plants showed very favorable responses to individual treatments such as bi-monthly applications of a fungicide, monthly fertilizer application, mulching, an application of root stimulator at planting time, and thorough watering at weekly intervals. A combination of these treatments produced results that were far more significant than those obtained by any of the individual treatments alone.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Anyone can grow good garden roses under normal conditions by following a pre-planned simple schedule of planting and maintenance operations.

A garden location that will receive at least 6 hours of sunlight per day is highly desirable. In most areas a location that is shaded during the afternoon is probably ideal. When dormant plants are

preferred, they may be planted any time that the plants are in good condition and dormant. Most Texas areas, except the Panhandle, have a brief dormant period in late January or during February which is the most desirable planting period. Container grown plants can be successfully planted at any time during the year if the plants are in active growth when they are transplanted.

When the planting location has adequate drainage, extensive bed and soil preparation are not required. In very heavy clay soils where drainage does not occur readily, this condition should be corrected by standard methods before the soil and planting beds are prepared. Under all other conditions the following procedures will provide an excellent soil environment for garden roses.

Prepare the area to be planted by spading or tilling the existing soil to a depth of 12 inches. Spread a mixture of 50 per cent horticultural grade perlite and 50 per cent coarse peat moss over the area to a depth of 4 inches. Then mix this material thoroughly with the existing soil.

If past experience indicates the possibility that soil-borne diseases, nematodes, or weeds may be troublesome, the beds can be fumigated with a liquid carbamate soil fumigant according to the procedure used in these studies. Allow the soil to settle for several weeks after preparation before planting.

Select only top-quality plants for planting, and do not allow the tops or roots of the plants to dry out during handling or planting. Prepare planting holes in the bed 2 feet apart, about 14 inches in diameter and about 10 inches deep. Leave a mound of soil about 4 inches high in the center of each hole.

Prune the roots on the plants to a length not to exceed 12 inches, making sure that all roots are pruned to this same length or less. Prune the tops to an outside eye or bud 6 to 8 inches above the bud union of the plants. Set the plants down firmly on the mound of soil left in the holes so that the roots spread out naturally in all directions in the hole. Control the depth of planting so that that bud union will be about an inch below the soil surface. Fill the hole with soil and tramp it firmly and tightly all around the plant.

When all the plants have been set, water the bed thoroughly with tap water. When the surface of the soil shows signs of drying, water the bed with a commercial root-stimulator at the rate recommended by the manufacturer. Apply 2-inch mulch to the beds as

soon as the root-stimulator has been applied using an organic mulch similar to that used in these trials.

After 2 weeks scratch below the mulch to see if any drying has occurred in the soil below. When this soil shows signs of dryness, water the entire planted area thoroughly. Watering will not be required oftener than every 2 weeks or longer, depending on the duration between rains. Never apply additional water when the mulch or the soil below it is wet.

Thirty days after planting apply a fungicide as outlined in this program at 2-week intervals. Discontinue the application when active growth ceases in the fall or early winter. Begin the program the second year, as soon as the buds begin to break on the plants in the spring. Spray the plants every 30 days with an all-purpose insecticide for insect control.

Remove the old flowers from the plants as soon as the first petal falls, by cutting the stem just above the first five-leaflet leaf that occurs below the flower. Do not prune the plants in any other way during the growing season. Flowers should be cut with longer stems only if they are to be used as cut-flowers.

The following spring, in all areas where mild winters prevail, remove any dead or broken branches from the plants. Prune the remainder back to 8 to 10 inches from the ground and begin the same growing schedule again.

In the colder areas, delay the pruning of the plantings until the new buds begin to turn red or until the danger of the last killing frost is over. Then begin the planned maintenance program for the second year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Green Light Co., The Stauffer Chemical Co. and Mirmul, Incorporated for financial assistance; to Co-operative Rose Growers, Inc. for supplying the rose plants used; and to Herley C. Thompson for gathering data.

Editor's Note: We are indebted to Professor De Werth for sending us the results of their extensive research in garden rose growing. We acknowledge that this work was carried out under conditions obtaining in Texas but apart from the dates of planting and the beginning of spring work, as our season is much later, the recommendations would apply equally well to our own culture.

Rose Books as a Hobby

Theo Mayer

Montreal, Quebec

As a Canadian I am proud of the wonderful success which so many of my fellow countrymen enjoy with roses. When I survey my garden and those of my neighbours in late June I know that Canadians can grow roses as fine in every way as those seen in the United States or Europe. I must confess, however, that I am just a little envious of those living in more temperate regions where a longer growing season can be enjoyed. How wistfully I read the informative details about "winter operations" which appear in so many British and American publications. How I wish that I too, here in Montreal, could plant in December, clean up my beds in February, and prune in March. Wishful thinking! My only rewards for such undertakings would be a hecatomb of immolated bushes and a severe case of frostbite. No, winter for me is a lost season as far as roses are concerned, or so I thought, until about three years ago. Then I discovered the fascination which lurks in the many books which have been written about the rose, and became a collector of these books. Now the biting Quebec winters are more bearable: I cannot plant, but I read about roses; I cannot wander through my garden, but I can visit dealers in search of missing volumes; I cannot prune, but I can snip clippings from newspapers and polish my bibliography of rose literature. This article is written in the hope that others will find enjoyment in pursuing the hobby.

No flower has received so much attention from writers as has the rose; the hundreds of volumes and millions of words devoted to it attest to its popularity, not only in English-speaking lands, but also in most countries of the western world. My own library of rose literature numbers well over three hundred volumes, and yet it represents only the nucleus of a complete collection. Even if we pass over the many fine foreign-language rose books, there are at

least five hundred books, pamphlets and bulletins which have appeared in English since 1800. For decades four Rose Societies in English-speaking countries — The National, American, Canadian and Australian — have been issuing annuals; while foreign Societies have sent regular bulletins and yearbooks to their members. In addition, newspaper and magazine articles and nurserymen's catalogues offer further interesting material. The field for the hobbyist is both specialized and extensive; the pleasurable work of a lifetime awaits him.

Almost every rose grower in Canada possesses a few books about the flower. Most of these will be current works containing up-to-date information about varieties and culture. These furnish a good jumping-off place for the collector, who should try to acquire all books which are still in print by visiting or writing booksellers. In many cases second-hand copies can be purchased at a considerable saving. Recent back numbers of Society annuals can frequently be obtained by writing the organization concerned. The Canadian Rose Society, for example, is most co-operative in supplying at a moderate cost whatever back issues of the *Annual* it has available.

To begin with these in-print books is in itself to acquire a formidable collection, for in the last decade some fifty new books on roses have appeared; and many of these are truly collector's items. These include *Old Garden Roses,* written by Sacheverell Sitwell, Wilfrid Blunt, and James Ruseell. Unfortunately, probably because of a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the public, only the first two volumes of a projected six-volume work appeared in 1955 and 1957. The wonderful paintings by Charles Raymond make these two volumes a worthwhile buy. The 1962 *Roses* by Eric Bois with the exquisite paintings of sixty roses by Anne-Marie Trechslin is another must. Also worthy of note is *The Best of Redoubté's Roses* (The Ariel Press, 1959). From the many paintings of the incomparable French master Eva Mannering has made a skilful selection. Outstanding among foreign-language publications is the magnificent Swiss production *Von Ruhm der Rose* (For the Glory of the Rose) with the wonderfully natural paintings by Lotte Gunthart. This folio volume is still obtainable from the publishers in Zurich, Switzerland. The books just mentioned contain reproductions of paintings, but many others include wonderful color photographs.

The technical improvements in cameras and color printing have resulted in some excellent rose books whose plates are vastly superior to those which appeared earlier in the century. The most notable of these is Bertram Park's *The World of Roses.* I have seen no finer color reproductions anywhere. Less ambitious and less outstanding, but still valuable, is Edland's *Encyclopaedia of Roses in Natural Colour.* For those who like something different there is Suzuki's *Roses of the World.* This book contains numerous color photographs — some, it must be admitted inferior and even inaccurate as to color — with Japanese text and varietal names in English: an interesting collector's item.

Many of the older books can be picked up fairly cheaply, and they make fascinating reading. What a joy to peruse the writings of Hole, Foster-Melliar, and Pemberton, those erudite British clergymen who gave assiduous care both to souls and roses! Rivers must have a place on the collector's shelves and so, of course, must William Paul, who was unquestionably the greatest rose expert and writer about the flower in the nineteenth century. American writers such as Parsons and Ellwanger should not be neglected; their books can be come by fairly easily. In the first half of the twentieth century more than fifty authors have written about the rose in English, and many of their works can be procured inexpensively from second-hand book stores. Many pleasant hours can be spent by the rose lover who browses in the gardening sections of these stores, so many of which are found coast to coast in Canada.

Rose literature has, of course, its mouth-watering rarities. One of the hardest books to come by is H. C. Andrew's *Monograph on the Genus Rosa,* which appeared between 1805 and 1828. As I have never seen this listed by any dealer, I do not know its true value, but a good copy would certainly fetch a formidable price. Unquestionably the rarest rose book is Mary Lawrance's *A Collection of Roses from Nature* (1799), a copy of which was auctioned at Sotheby's in 1958 for the equivalent of $2500. A good copy of the first folio edition of P. J. Redoubtés *Les Roses* is worth about $1200, while Curtis's *Beauties of the Rose* would fetch about $150, as would the more modern Ellen Willmott's *The Genus Rosa* (1914). Actually there are probably no more than a score of titles in rose literature which can truly be called "rare": all the others

can be obtained more or less inexpensively, and part of the fascination of the hobby lies, of course, in ferreting these out.

The collector of rose books will experience a number of heartbreaking "near misses." He will write for a wanted book that was offered cheaply, only to be informed that it was sold yesterday; he will walk into a store to find out from the proprietor that an unusual item was sold not five minutes ago to a passer-by. However, he will also know the joy which comes to all collectors when they make a find. I remember visiting a dealer who operated out of a converted barn in the New Jersey countryside and there picking up a first edition of Robert Buist's *The Rose Manual* for a few dollars. This work is the first devoted to the rose to be published in America. On another occasion I visited a Toronto bookseller whose books were cluttered without any attempt at arrangement or classification in a sub-basement. Some 20,000 volumes were stacked in an exceptionally small area. I looked around bewildered, but then the genial spirit of Dean Hole must have motivated me, for my eye was suddenly attracted to a dark corner of this dungeon, and there I spied the 1931 Annual of the National Rose Society, the only one I lacked to complete my set back to 1913. I bought it for twenty-five cents. What poker player could hope to draw to an inside straight against such odds?

The desire to acquire is sufficient *raison d'être* for the hobby of collecting rose books, but to him who pursues it many dividends will accrue. His knowledge of rose history, varieties and culture will surely increase. Thus, he will become a better rose grower, but, more than that, he will also certainly, as the charm and sincerity of these older writers rubs off on him, become a better person, more tolerant in his attitude towards others, and more at peace in a world which constantly preaches but rarely practises this virtue. I hope that this article will inspire other Canadians to pursue a hobby which has given me so much satisfaction, and I would be delighted to hear from and help any who are interested.

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District Reports

VANCOUVER ISLAND—*F. N. Parker*

The usual winter weather was practically nonexistent in 1963-4; a few days of frost in January and another frost in March. February was warm and dry which probably started the sap rising too early and was caught by the March frost.

The wood at pruning time seemed in excellent condition though rather soft but there was very little brown pith and no signs of winter damage. Under these conditions the tendency was to prune high but in May and June blue patches appeared on many of the canes which entailed further cutting back and by the middle of June a lot of seemingly good wood had been cut out.

This was a new problem to novice growers and a heartache to the "old timers" because if the wood was not removed stem canker developed which brought weak side shoots and poor foliage which was attacked by fungus. The new growth was poor and spindly, the spring was cold with a lot of rain and very little sun, and since the ground remained very cold until late in the season the growth was late and the bud development very slow.

A dull, rather wet, summer followed and was responsible for a lot of blackspot which required early and continuous spraying. Where this was not done a lot of defoliation took place. 'Grand'mère Jenny' seemed very susceptible. Aphids persisted until late in the season but red spider was not a problem. There was very little rust and mildew was not too troublesome even in the fall which may have been due to the heavy spraying done earlier for blackspot.

Bloom was plentiful throughout August which in a hot summer is a slack month. There was plenty of bloom in September but the roses were damaged by rain and the lack of sun retarded development. Actually we did not have enough sunshine throughout the summer to develop good blooms on the large varieties. The floribundas were late and did not produce wood for a good late display. 'Pink Parfait' was an exception as this variety likes cool weather and kept up a continuous supply of flowers all season.

Due to our weather throughout the season the new fall growth was late and is going into the winter very soft.

The year from a rose growers point of view has not been good and we saw very few of those superb blooms that gladden the heart when visiting the garden. The colour however was good.

Deer have again been a big problem in rural areas. They seem especially attracted to 'Super Star' which they nibbled down badly. In one garden a new bed of this variety was eaten almost to the ground. Flood lighting seems the best preventative but it does not help when they come in the early dawn. Evil smelling and tasting sprays do not seem to help.

VANCOUVER—*William James*

The year started out in January and February with rather mild temperatures but with much rain. However, there was practically no frost and no snow in either month.

The mild weather brought the roses into life and the writer pruned 'Queen Elizabeth' and 'Montezuma' on February 16th. Most rosarians, with whom I talked, had all their pruning completed before March 10th.

The annual rose pruning demonstration took place in Stanley Park on March 4th and 7th. While the Vancouver Rose Society only netted five new members as a result of the demonstrations, measured by the number of people who attended and by the interesting questions they asked, it was a huge success. The purpose of the V.R.S. is to stir up interest in the growing of roses — this we did. One thing was sure, we didn't have to pick up our prunings and dispose of them because the spectators were so eager to get cuttings for rooting.

The year's programme consisted mainly of talks given by some of our experts, (experienced members) on various rose topics, such as fertilizing, spraying, pruning, planting, etc. This worked very well for it gave the members who spoke valuable experience in organizing their thoughts and in presenting those thoughts to the less experienced members. This type of programme appeared to be very popular and also profitable.

I also wish to report on the rose garden on the southern slope of Little Mountain. This garden, as previously reported, was planted

by the city Parks Board and originally it received quite a substantial grant from the V.R.S.

The roses in this garden were beautiful this year in spite of our wet summer. Though still in the development stage it is progressing very well and serves not only as a place where rosarians can profitably spend some time but also serves as a beauty spot for tourists.

The Annual Rose Show, which was officially opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Major-General the Honourable George R. Pearkes, was held on June 15th and 16th. The Rose Show Chairman, Mr. Stan McDonald, had a very strong and active supporting show committee.

The Show took place in the Sunset Memorial Centre. I do not think that it was as spectacular as those held in former years, however, financially it was a greater success.

One week prior to June 15th the V.R.S. was very worried that it would not have enough roses to have a show. As before mentioned, this was due to the weather. Everyone rallied to the cause and the "Show went on!"

The blooms were crisp and very colourful — intensely so — and presented a lovely show. The crowds of interested viewers were surprisingly large and many of them made notes on the roses they liked. No doubt, as a result of rose shows, many people plant roses and even become rosarians. This is what the V.R.S. is looking for.

It is worthy of note, that this year there were many entries in the novice class and quite a number of these exhibitors took prizes. This is encouraging.

At the end of August, at the Rose Show, held annually in connection with the Pacific National Exhibition, there were a number of very fine displays. In fact, it was reported from several sources that it had been one of the best ever. The weather favoured the P.N.E. and whereas, usually, the best roses are over by the end of August, this year that was not so.

In summing up, it might be said that no one knows what the new year holds but one thing is certain, the V.R.S. is eagerly looking forward to a very active and successful year.

If any people, interested in rose growing, are coming next year to Vancouver for their vacation, make sure to call on the V.R.S. You will be welcome. On arrival just phone 733-1585 and I am sure Mr.

Preston Sharpe will welcome you and see that you are well informed.

NORTH-CENTRAL ALBERTA—*A. Allan, Edmonton*

With the first part of the 1964-5 winter well established it is only natural that the average rosarian likes to reflect on the trials and triumphs of the past summer.

Most roses did produce up to expectations. The growing season was cold and very dry and the rose blooms in this area were outstanding. The colors were excellent, stems good and most bushes produced bloom of excellent form and quality.

In late March I was very anxious to see how the bushes had wintered with the mounding method with "Peat Moss" in open wire containers that had proved satisfactory in other winter trials. When each individual bush was uncovered it became very evident that this method of protection had failed. Severe kill was experienced to a point one inch above ground level and some almost to the graft. However, the extraordinary recuperative power of the rose provided new strong growth originating from the dormant buds below the ground surface. By mid-summer most bushes had recovered to produce excellent bloom and win prizes in the annual flower show.

When nature does the severe pruning then other points of interest become evident, such as, what roses could recover to produce both wood and bloom of good quality. Bushes such as 'Peace', 'Chrysler Imperial', 'Tiffany', 'Parish Match' and 'The Doctor' rallied but by mid-season had not developed and in some cases, had died. The exceptions were 'Mojave', 'Bingo' and 'Josephine Bruce'. These seemed to thrive on this severe treatment. By late July these bushes were strong in growth with a very liberal supply of bloom. Roses such as 'White Knight', 'Pink Favorite', 'Gail Borden', 'Burnaby' and 'Chicago Peace' grew new wood but possibly on the weak side as later in the season the blooms produced were small and of poor quality.

The cool dry summer was ideal for growing roses as mildew and blackspot was nowhere evident nor a threat at anytime. The occasional dusting with captan at mid-season was only a precautionary measure.

The presence of aphids and white fly was a major concern, as it seemed one could control the aphid then white fly was on the increase. As the season progressed these two pests were controlled with

a liberal spray of nicotine mainly on the underside of the leaves. To keep the insect problem at a minimum it was necessary to spray thoroughly at three day intervals.

In all the season was good. It was dry until early fall but this kept the incidence of disease well under control.

I had new stock flown in from England in early spring — mainly the tried and proven types such as 'Message', 'Super Star', 'Peace', 'Rose Gaujard' and 'Wendy Cussons'. When shipped, the bushes are well pruned and at first glance would appear to be more roots than top. This stock, after planting makes very fast growth and in a short time the bloom is excellent. To the average rose grower this is a fine example of hard pruning but it produces bloom of excellent quality and form.

Two roses which were outstanding in this area were 'Grandina' and 'Royal Highness'. 'Grandina' was a rose that seemed to be in bloom all season and at all times the bloom was excellent. The rose that is properly named is 'Royal Highness' which is truly a bloom of royalty. Granted it didn't produce in great abundance but the bloom was of regal form and quality. These two roses should be in great demand for this area as their past summers trial would indicate that they should thrive in this area and give outstanding performance.

With the season over by late October the bushes ripened well for storage. As in years past, I returned to putting all plants in a pit in layers of peat moss. This method involves a great deal of work but insures at least 95% survival in the spring. It has one disadvantage. When lifting the bushes from the bed to be placed in the pit, the soil shouldn't be wet and heavy as there is a danger of damaging the roots. However, this fall was extremely dry so this danger was eliminated. In this area some roses may winter by the hilling method however the costlier plants seem more susceptible to winterkill when this method is used.

In closing I'd like to feel all my plants are safely away for the winter. Spring may be far off but in this area we hope to achieve great things in the coming year.

CALGARY — *Mrs. W. H. Dowling, Calgary Rose Society*

The year 1964 was a very eventful one for the Calgary Rose Society.

Although the spring was an average one, the whole season was exceptionally windy with not too much rain, but in spite of these drawbacks we were able to provide an outstanding display of exhibits at our annual horticultural show. The coveted Canadian Oil Companies Ltd., White Rose Trophy was won this year by Mr. Charles Crowhurst with a fine specimen of 'White Knight'. The Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for members only was won by Mrs. George Rennich with 'Crimson Glory'. The H. M. Eddie & Sons Trophy for best floribunda in the show was won by Mr. George Hiett, the Bronze Medal for best single bloom in the novice class was won by a new member Dr. W. J. McPherson, with 'Chicago Peace'. Mr. Luey Dofoo won the Cooper Memorial Rose Bowl for grand aggregate and also the Calgary Rose Society members aggregate, a new trophy, a copper tray donated by Mrs. W. H. Dowling and to become the property of the first member winning it three times.

On June 2nd 1964 the Calgary Rose Society saw the realization of their work on the Rose Trial Garden come into being, as it was inaugurated that day. This was made possible through the kind co-operation and assistance of the City Parks Department, as they so kindly provided the land in their Glenmore Nursery and agreed to plant and care for the bushes, also to do the recording of them. The society provided many of the bushes, also H. M. Eddie & Sons, the City of Calgary and one of our members Mr. Paul Soulier contributed roses bushes to the garden. There are at least thirty-five varieties and we have been informed by Mr. Stan. Daines, assistant park superintendent, that the city is well pleased with the effort and have plans for enlargement this coming year; also to plant roses in some of the other parks. We believe this trial garden to be the first if not the only one in Canada started by a rose society or club, we are open for correction though. Rest assured as soon as the beautiful "Miss Canada" bushes of which we are so proud are available we will have a good showing of those as well.

We held open house and served tea on the 12th of September at the rose garden. It was a beautiful day and we had a good attendance of members and friends. Unfortunately the killing frost had arrived four days earlier and while the roses did not look too good, one was able to realize just how beautiful they had been a few days previous.

The City of Calgary was invited and accepted an invitation to enter a float in the annual New Year's Day "Parade of Roses" in Pasedena, California. This is the first time Canada has had an invitation and we here are thrilled that this honor came to Calgary. The promotion of this project was handled by the Calgary Tourist and Convention Bureau with Mr. Doug Johnson in charge. Our very popular football Queen, Miss Carroyl Taylor (Miss Calgary Stampeder) was in attendance on the float.

We are in the grip of a very cold winter with lots of snow, one of the worst in history and it makes one wonder how the roses will survive, but perhaps the lack of Chinooks in this area will aid in their survival; we certainly hope so.

New officers for the coming year are Pres. Mrs. W. H. Dowling, Vice-Pres. Mrs. P. H. Bastin, 2nd Vice-Pres. Mr. Chas. H. Crowhurst, Secretary Mrs. W. R. Kent, and Treasurer Mr. Thomas Bailie.

Wishing one and all a very successful and happy Rose growing year.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand that the Calgary Rose Society was registered under the Societies Act of the Province of Alberta on March 26, 1964, and have received their Certificate of Incorporation. This is another milestone in the growth of the Society of which they may well be very proud.

MANITOBA — *Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Winnipeg*

"BLIZZARDS in April; May frosts came along; tornado in August; but we're still going strong". Doggerel, of course, but it conveys in brief an idea of what we have had to contend with and how we, as rosarians, have reacted.

We will begin our Regional Report by giving you the story of the different localities as received from our reporters. Mr. Hector Macdonald, who has always given us valuable notes for the Winnipeg area, has retired from active participation, we are sorry to say. However, we are very happy to introduce Mr. H. R. Pfeiffer who has kindly consented to assist us.

Mr. Pfeiffer described for us his method of winter protection. After the roses have received their last deep watering, Peat Moss is applied to a depth of about 12", and this is topped by dry hay.

To discourage mice, mouse seed is put down in small tins; these are placed on their sides under the cover, in order to protect the wild birds. There was a small percentage of loss last winter. The roses were fully uncovered about the middle of May, and then we had a session of severe frosts in the latter part of that month and in early June. This discouraged some of the survivors, while newly-planted roses received a severe setback. After pruning a good fertilizer (10-30-10) was applied, and in late June the mulch from the buffalo-pen was put down. A regular spraying programme kept the gardens free of insects and disease. As in practically all other areas, growth was slow and the roses were at their best during the latter part of the summer; killing frosts in mid-September ended a disappointing season. Mr. Pfeiffer says that Floribundas suffered less than the H. Teas; but he mentions that 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Tropicana' and 'Peace' performed well.

Mr. Harvey Sparling, of Portage la Prairie — 60 miles west — reports no complaints about the winter of '63/64. He himself had 100 per cent survival, and summer temperatures in May brought growth along rapidly. However, as in the Winnipeg area, there were severe frosts in late May and early June. Although the fruit blossoms were frozen, damage showed only on the foliage of some of the roses. The first blooming was excellent, but later production was much less. On August 2nd a near-tornado and a heavy hailstorm caused havoc in the gardens. As an indication, Mr. Sparling had 300 Gladiolus spikes cut off. The roses suffered some damage, but they recovered and produced another good show of bloom later on. Further proof of the hardiness of our favourite flower! Moisture during the season was above normal in the area but there was no blackspot or mildew. Spraying at regular intervals took care of the insect problem. Mr. Sparling mentions particular satisfaction with 'Tropicana', 'Chicago Peace' and that older rose, 'Lady Elgin'.

Mr. Harry Vane, of Treesbank — 120 miles south-west — sends in a good report for his district. The roses wintered very well, but the first part of the season was very dry and this seemed to slow up development. Performance was good later in the summer, although they suffered from early frosts when they were at their best. As for individual varieties, 'King's Ransom' was slow to bloom, and Mr. Vane is disappointed in 'Tropicana' — nice blooms, but

very few of them. (This is a complaint that we have heard several times.) 'Karl Herbst' was very good but, for appearance and performance, his favourite is one of the older roses — 'Comtesse Vandal'. With his 91st birthday behind him, Mr. Vane is still tending his roses himself, over a hundred plants; and he is still encouraging others to take up the hobby. He predicts that this will be a good winter for roses if the present weather pattern continues.

Mr. Grindle writes in from Flin Flon, 550 miles north of Winnipeg. He also has a good word for the winter of '63/'64. Losses were few. There were variations in temperatures, but they had a good snow cover. The spring weather was warm and dry, followed by frosts in June. The dry spell did not end until July, and then it rained almost daily until Fall. The show of bloom in July and August was very good but a very cool period in August reduced the Fall production. Flin Flon again held a successful Rose Show, and entries were of good quality. As an added feature, Mr. Grindle put on display several books on rose culture.

Dr. Mallow, of Kamsack — 310 miles north-west — sends in a cheerful report from his district. Survival rate was high; 100 per cent in his own case. He planted his first real rose garden in 1963, after giving the subject some study; and we were keen to hear what winter protection method he had developed to suit his area. He says that he defoliated the plants; sprayed with Orthorix and Volcks solution; mounded with dry soil and covered this with butter boxes in which air-holes had been punched. He piled dry leaves between the boxes and spread slough hay over all. (It would be an ungrateful plant that would not grow after all the "Tender Loving Care"!) Dr. Mallow found healthy plants when he removed the covers on May 3rd; 4½" viable stem, in some cases. Growth and production proved to be good. He used Isotox, and Malathion occasionally, to control aphids and mites. His figures on blooms produced show that a 'Queen Elizabeth' on *R.canina* understock had over 2½ times the number of blooms grown on a 'Queen Elizabeth' on *R.multiflora*. During the September frosts Dr. Mallow protected his plants by using a collapsible frame covered with a double layer of polyethylene; results were very satisfactory. Weather in the area around Kamsack was much the same as around Winnipeg, apparently.

Our Shows last summer were very successful. Entries were of good quality, but fewer in number. We could not expect it to be

otherwise after our freakish weather. It was a very hot week for our June Show at the Red River Exhibition, and we were fortunate in being able to enclose our portion of the Arena so that it could be air-conditioned. This made a great difference to the condition of the exhibits and to the comfort of the visitors.

The Ninth International Show was well-attended, and the Canadian Rose Society's Bronze Medal Class produced some keen competition. We again set up an educational display — single blooms of many varieties, old and new, each clearly labelled. We find that this is particularly interesting to those who are new to growing roses, and we have a busy time answering questions.

Our 6th Annual Rose Show was held in July in the garden of the Hector Macdonalds' home. Entries were numerous at this time, and they were of good quality. A talk was given, after the judging, on the subject of preparation for showing. There was a large attendance, and we were pleased to note again the growing popularity of roses here.

Before concluding our report we want to express our thanks to Messrs. Grindle, Vane, Pfeiffer and Sparling and to Dr. Mallow for their contributions to this narrative; we appreciate their assistance. They join with us in good wishes to all our members, wherever they may be. We hope that 1965 will be a happy year for you, and that all your roses will come up smiling in the Spring.

LAKEHEAD AREA — *H. C. Westbrook, Port Arthur*

WELL! Here we go again — another Regional Weather Report. 'Tis so unfortunate that our weather and roses are so intertwined.

The Monsoons started April 27, before the frost was out of the ground more than six inches. From that day to May 4, when the frost went out, the writer had to keep two garden hoses siphoning water from the beds to the basement drains on all evenings but two. My notes for April 29 and 30 tersely state in some foreign language, "A Heluvamess — continuous fog and rain."

The last frost hit during the first week of June and there is no future in that. No warm weather until the last day of June bloomed forth into a beautiful July. The plants responded beautifully and the gardens became a sea of beauty. Then August decided it was enough of that nonsense and put on a display of rain and coolness

that did nothing any good. Frost slammed down earlier in September than usual and there was no Autumn display to even approach 1963. Consequently, the bushes went to bed during Thanksgiving week-end. Then it turned warm for three weeks!

Might just as well remain at the Wailing Wall for a paragraph. In other years insects were just a passing nuisance. This year they made a mass invasion — aphids, thrips and caterpillars — even some army worms. If you wanted a caterpillar for a companion you could take your choice — big, juicy ones, too. Several growers had to change their insecticides before any control was even remotely possible.

So much for the seamy side of life! There were compensations too. The writer's "pet" strain of rust got started in mid-July; but quit in disgust before mid-August. Blackspot liked neither the weather nor the insects and did a hasty retreat. Early July's blooms were good — all things considered. 'Piccadilly', 'Rina Herholdt', 'Garden Party', 'Pink Favourite', 'Silver Lining' and 'Super Star' seemed to find things to their liking. Among the floribundas 'Orangeade', 'Saratoga' and 'Iceberg' did well. However, established bushes of 'Korona', 'Little Darling' and 'Vogue' never really recovered from the Monsoon season. If they do not convalesce this winter a burial detail will be in order.

The Port Arthur Rose Show was a fair success. 'Chicago Peace' took the *Rose of Show* with 'White Knight', the best white and 'Chrysler Imperial' the *Reserve Champion*. Amazingly they were all shown by the same exhibitor, a noteworthy achievement. Again the quantity of novice entries was not good; but the quality was superb. Next year the old "Vets" are going to have to regroup their forces or a couple of this year's novices will clear the bases.

It has been one of those years. All in all, it was the worst for rose growing I can recall. May we never see its like again. "Hope springs eternal" and one can only suffer with MacBeth: "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow."

WINDSOR — *George H. Magee*

This has been a very good season for most rose growers in this district. After several severe winters a normal winter seemed a real boon to us, and resulted in more abundant spring bloom and much

larger plants. For most of us the winter was cold enough to have to prune back to where the hybrid teas had been mounded up. One grower protected his roses with heavy cardboard on a frame with a burlap top. The roses were mounded with sawdust. In the spring the plants were green to the tops. Protection of this sort might not work in a colder winter of course. A year ago I lost or destroyed over a hundred hybrid teas and this winter resulted in the loss of one or two. On my south side the miniatures were in good bloom the last week in May.

Both the Windsor and Detroit rose shows were held on the same weekend the 13th and 14th of June. In the Windsor show entries were restricted to one per garden in each class in an effort to distribute the prizes more evenly. Despite this we had 325 entries, with the arrangement classes very strong. The red rose 'Karl Herbst' was the outstanding rose of the show with 'Kordes Perfecta' running second. 'Karl Herbst' won best in show, best 3 of one kind and best red rose in the show. Floribundas were well represented and I think the best were 'Ama', 'Orangeade', 'Ivory Fashion', 'Permanent Wave', 'Paprika', 'Vogue' and 'Diamant' and in shrubs 'Dornröschen' and the winner 'Heidelberg'. I noticed in the arrangement section that the smaller hybrid tea buds of 'Iceburg' and 'Paddy McGredy' helped the arranger win top honours.

The Detroit show was again a magnificent sight with about 2000 entries. Here 'Kordes Perfecta', which this year has the best colour that it has ever shown in this district, was the top rose and the whole class for it stood out. 'Lucky Piece' was the *King of the Show* and 'Tropicana' won for three of one kind. There was a nice display of 'Coral Satin' and 'Coralita' which were originated by the only living charter member of the Detroit Rose Society, William Zombory.

The Windsor Rose Garden Tour was held the following Sunday and the roses were still fine. At the Windsor Utilities the beds of recent European introductions 'Isabel de Ortiz', 'Ballet', 'Piccadilly' etc. were a blaze of colour. The Kordes shrubs in the background were partly bloomed out. I noticed that since many of them are no longer catalogued pollen from them has been of interest to U.S. hybridizers. Our own street of Roselawn Drive lived up to its name on that beautiful June Sunday of the tour since quite a few

of my 500 roses are floribundas which were in full bloom and a near neighbour has planted 600 hybrid teas which were still nice.

I visited Mr. Emerson Mitchell, our ailing district director, and was pleased to see him in good spirits with his roses looking fine and some of his long time pets in the climbing hybrid teas were very nice. He had in bloom little known floribundas from Lens such as 'Blue Diamond', 'Hostess' and 'Heroica' which rated with the best.

Our summer was dry with water restrictions imposed in many sections. Most rose growers kept their sprinklers going when possible and had abundant summer bloom, although I noticed that the bushes much larger than the last two seasons produced quantity but not quality. Some growers cut back severely for fall bloom and were frustrated waiting for the new shoots to start growing.

In September many local flower shows had rose sections. The main Windsor show had a very fine rose section with 'Legendary', 'Isabel de Ortiz', 'Garden Party', Christian Dior' and 'Tropicana' outstanding. In the very strong arrangement class masses of 'Tropicana' in black containers were in evidence amid the usual array of Japanese containers, driftwood, vases of every description, Manzanita, loops and blackened vine and other arrangement aids. Windsor women arrangers have the advantage of taking lessons in nearby Detroit where there are many top teachers of garden club arrangements.

The Detroit fall rose show was held on Saturday and Sunday the 26th and 27th of September and had fewer entries than usual because of the late date and the changeable weather. I took much care to show roses at this time with clean foliage since mildew was very bad. 'Isabel de Ortiz' was *Queen of the Show* with 'Royal Highness' the runner-up. 'Papa Meilland' was shown and a winner with two huge blackish red blooms on very strong stems. Some others that were very good were 'Golden Sun', 'Permanent Wave' and 'Heidelberg'. The miniature section of the show was fine showing that the little fellows come through no matter what the weather.

Some of the leading rose nurseries in Detroit had thousands of unsold plants. I noticed one very well grown block of 'Sincera' averaging 3 feet and a mass of bloom which is pretty good for

potted roses late in the season. The new test roses didn't impress me although 'Oklahoma', a blackish red will be a good garden rose as will 'Mr. Lincoln' and 'Camelot'. 'Eminence' is an oddly coloured mauve and the colour will displease some but it has vigor and fine form.

After a severe early October frost the weather stayed mild and dry right up until the last week of November leaving rose growers in doubt about watering for fear of starting new growth and hesitant about mounding up and keeping the plants too warm. As I write this in early December we have snow on the ground and the roses are really dormant. I will conclude by inviting any of our members to visit us in 1965.

PETERBOROUGH — *Margaret Heideman*

THE annual Rose Show of the Peterborough Horticultural Society was held on June 29th in the Imperial Room of the Empress Hotel. Responsible for the success of the show was Mr. Gordon Lupton, chairman, and the Rev. J. G. Duncan, president of the Peterborough Horticultural Society.

Hot weather earlier in the month had brought many of the fine blooms in local gardens past their peak, but fortunately roses of show quality appeared from other districts in the area also.

Fittingly, the star rose of our show was 'Super Star' (Tropicana). Mr. W. G. Brinning of Port Hope won the Bronze Medal of the Canadian Rose Society for the Best Rose in Show with his beautiful single specimen of 'Super Star', and the H. L. Beal Trophy also went to Mr. Brinning for the best display of six blooms of the same variety in a basket. Many visitors to the show who saw 'Super Star' for the first time were enchanted with the brilliance of its colour and the elegance of its form. Mrs. G. Kennedy of Cobourg won the Hancock Trophy, a silver rose bowl, for the most points in the show, as well as the prize for the best white rose, a specimen of 'White Knight'. The Silver Medal of the Canadian Rose Society for the best rose displayed by a novice went to Mrs. G. Taylor. Since the prize list had been revised to encourage flower arrangers, the judge found much to praise in the quality and artistry of the dining and luncheon table and other decorative arrangements of roses.

Those who receive the *Rose Bulletin* here were pleased with the charming photograph of Miss Janie Stollery and her magnificent bloom of 'Kordes Perfecta'. Miss Stollery might in turn be pleased to know that her *Best in Show* rose was brought back in triumph to Peterborough by Miss Fern Rahmel, the successful bidder at the auction in Toronto. It lasted for another week.

At least one rose lover in Peterborough is delighted to find that the florists are growing varieties of roses which have shown themselves to have beauty and individual character in the garden. This winter one Peterborough florist is featuring 'Baccara', a magnificent decorative rose whose intense red colouring and fine foliage almost make up for its lack of fragrance. Such roses are of much greater worth than the varieties which produce assembly line blooms. Perhaps the day will come when one can see in a Canadian flower shop, as one does in France, buckets of excellent garden varieties such as 'Crimson Glory', 'Peace', 'Super Star', 'Kordes Perfecta' and 'Fire King'.

MONTREAL DISTRICT — *E. B. Jubien, W. G. Borland, and H. C. Cross*

HERE are the highlights for rose growers as it applied to this district for 1964.

Winter kill — rather more severe than usual, lack of snow cover in December and January.

June Bloom — very good.

Summer Bloom — average.

September-October Bloom — excellent.

Our rose bushes went to bed this fall well ripened off and ready for winter.

We would like to report that activity in rose growing circles in this district is really flourishing. We had several new Rose Shows and those shows that have been running for many years invariably reported larger entry lists and better attendance. It is very significant that people are becoming more accustomed to using roses in arrangement work and some that we saw were very well done.

The quality of bushes that are available to the public showed some improvement this year and it seems that this may be due to the increased use of Canadian grown stock. Let's have more of

this, as we are quite convinced that small weak bushes just cannot stand our climate here.

Nobody has as yet come up with the perfect winter protection though it is very significant that very few bushes have been lost where a heavy layer of leaves has been applied late in October and taken off in mid April. Some rose growers are using peat moss or a mixture of peat and soil, mounded up around the canes. This seems to be satisfactory, too.

We would like to extend a warm welcome to any member of the Canadian Rose Society who may be visiting our area. There are two very nice rose gardens to see in Connought Park in the Town of Mount Royal and in Montreal Memorial Gardens in St. Laurent, as well as several private gardens. Of course, no visit to Montreal would be complete without a trip to the Botanical Gardens on Sherbrooke St. East, where there is a small rose garden in addition to the great number of other gardens and greenhouses.

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK — *L. A. Miller, Dalhousie*

I would like to start this report with a description of, and the results of an experiment made in the fall of 1963 in an effort to improve the wintering of roses, particularly hybrid teas.

In this experiment, two rose beds were set out consisting of eight hybrid teas in each bed and with one exception, the same varieties. All were given the same treatment as to fertilizer, spraying, and cultivation but about the first of November, a dam consisting of a strip of aluminum 6" high was installed around one bed and this bed was kept very wet until freeze up whereas the other bed only had natural moisture. The result was that the "soaked bed" froze into a solid cake of ice. After freeze up all my roses were covered with evergreen boughs and these were left on until all danger of frost was over in the spring. When these boughs were removed all frost was out of the ground in the natural bed but it was impossible to get a digging fork into the frozen ground in the experimental bed. All eight bushes in this bed came through fine whereas one in the "natural" bed did not survive. This is not a very conclusive test as the winter kill in the rest of the garden was the lowest for some years. I have tried to repeat the test this year but we had such a wet fall that all the ground was pretty well

soaked. It looks very promising this winter as we had 23 inches of snow on December 2nd much to my delight. (My friends who do not grow roses have a different opinion.)

1964 started out very well with lovely weather in June and early July, but the middle of July to freeze-up it was wet and cool. Growth was excellent and so was the quality in spite of the wet weather. It took just about all the good weather we had to keep the foliage clean. Blackspot appeared but was kept pretty well under control. This is one year that the all purpose insecticide and fungicide mixtures were appreciated. Alternate treatments of Scott's Cure and Kurall both as sprays and dusts were applied with good success.

Trees or Standards were the main attraction. I now have 36 of these. Two "Rainbows" (a single trunk with 4 grafts one each of 'Tropicana', 'Chrysler Imperial', 'Peace' and 'Queen Elizabeth') were tried this year with good effect. All grafts came into bloom at the same time and the four distinctly different blooms on the same stem was very effective as a novelty.

In the grandifloras, 'Queen Elizabeth' was away ahead of any of the others. 'Starfire' and 'Carrousel' were also very good producers.

Floribundas are still proving the hardiest; 'Vogue' was the best with 'Fashion', 'Masquerade' and 'Circus' close behind.

In the hybrid teas, 'Peace', 'Crimson Glory', 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Virgo' and 'Chrysler Imperial' were the main attraction. Four of the newer varieties we tried out were, 'Tropicana', 'Royal Highness', 'Chicago Peace' and 'Granada'. They all did very well and it remains to see how they will stand up to our winters.

Someone asked me this summer if it was true that all you had to do was plant a rose bush and then just sit back and cut the roses as they bloom. When I had finished explaining to him just what was involved in growing roses in our climate, I recommended to him that he try growing the 'Queen Elizabeth' because in my opinion this wonderful rose keeps blooming under adverse conditions and stays healthy with a minimum of care.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY — *Mrs. O. H. Antoft, Kentville*

With no two winters or summers alike during our long years of gardening in the Annapolis Valley, the successful growing of

roses has its many problems. However in facing the challenge we found it can be done.

After a fairly mild winter with a long series of eight major snowstorms all our roses survived under this heavy blanket of snow which stayed until spring arrived. We could have saved the usual banking with soil and spruce bough mulching, but one never knows, so we will keep on doing the same thing over and over again every fall because we cherish our nearly two thousand rose bushes.

However before we even started to contemplate a rose garden we had our eyes and thoughts on the heavy windstorms and the sudden and extreme fluctuation of the temperature in this eastern province and we realized the first step would be shelter belts and shelter belts we have: to the north, to the west and to the east tall and wide, and indeed it has proven to be the foundation, if not the complete solution to growing a glory of gorgeous roses in all the imaginable colours, in this locality.

We have our reward when we meet the thousands of visitors who come from all over the world to marvel over the show of colour and record it on their colour cameras. Spring for once came at the predicted time with not too much of late frost, making it safe to uncover the roses and they had a really good start until we were hit by the end of May by a month of dry weather and high temperatures; this was hard on the rose gardens where irrigation was not available.

Indeed the drought can be overcome but too much rain is another story and for the rest of the season we had plenty. But in spite of everything, we had an unsurpassed wealth of roses here in our lovely valley. 'Queen Elizabeth' never stopped blooming neither did 'Elsinore', 'Gold Marie', 'Spartan' and many others too numerous to mention. 'Montezuma', bless her everblooming performance, is still one of our favourites in spite of the many newer grandifloras; the blooms last a long time both on the bush and when cut which makes this rose ideal for flower arrangements.

Our top performer of the hybrid teas this year was 'Rose Gaujard', the bushes were literally loaded all through the entire season with big beautiful roses. There was also 'Super Star' *syn* 'Tropicana'; the last name seems to be the preferred one here in the Maritimes.

'Tropicana' indeed deserves all the glory that is piled upon her. The luminous colour was an inspiration to all the colour camera enthusiasts who were seeking radiance for their pictures.

Of course many rose lovers prefer the old varieties which have proven their worth over the years, but there cannot be any doubt many of the new varieties have some improvements to offer. Most of them are more resistant to diseases, have stronger growth with shinier foliage and, praise be, we are now getting fragrance too in a large number of both hybrid teas and floribundas.

Next spring we will be adding a good many of the newest ones to our ever increasing selection, hoping they too may thrive in our beloved Annapolis Valley and in so doing help to raise the standard of our way of culture.

NORTHEASTERN NOVA SCOTIA — *Ronald P. Spencer, Mulgrave*

Judging from the enquiries received I know a lot of rose growers were interested in the success of the fall planting I tried last year as it has been considered hazardous in this area. The roses arrived on November 27th after taking 34 days to cross from Germany and I planted them that same evening in a rain and snow storm, with the aid of floodlight. I was lucky to get them in as the weather never let up and it snowed some almost every day throughout the winter.

On December 16th I received a parcel of roses from England and these I buried in a prepared place in my cellar that had been made ready for just such an emergency. I held out one 'Super Star' which I planted in a large container and placed in a large west window and am happy to report that it grew well and produced its first bloom by January 28th. By March 30th I had counted a total of fourteen roses and I believe that this performance by 'Super Star' is unusual as it is not considered a good greenhouse rose.

The winter of 1963-1964 brought an exceptional amount of snow and by January 15th we had up to five feet on the rose gardens and before spring it was necessary for us to dig ourselves out many times as we had snow reaching up to seven feet on our property. This was a wonderful insulation for the roses and the winter was not cold as the temperature dropped below zero but a few times. I am happy to report that I had 100 per cent success with my new fall planting of sixty five bushes.

By April 15th all traces of the snow was gone and on April 20th I planted a parcel of roses just received from England and also dug up and planted the roses that had been stored in the cellar over winter and which were found to be in very good condition. Due to the heavy snow cover there was no frost in the ground as the heavy snows came before the advent of freezing weather in the fall. This gave all the bushes a good start.

I had all the pruning done by May 15th but this is the last of the good news I can report. During May the weather turned colder and on June 17th we had a snow and rain storm with day-time temperature of 48°F which dropped to 32°F at night. From this date on it rained nearly all summer except for five days in July and by the end of that month the garden was in a real mess. Although the roses were all in bud and ready to open by July 6th the wet weather and lack of sunshine held them up. August was cold and but for a very few days was away below normal. By the first week in September we had come through the coldest and one of the wettest summers on record. However, one good feature of this season, if anything can be called good, was the apparent heavy flower bud growth and the vigorous plant growth of all the new bushes planted; some of them reached a height of six feet. Bloom that was able to open was beautiful but short lived. The first one to open was on old H.T. 'Mme. L. Dieudonne'.

By the last of September we had already had several nights of below freezing temperatures and my garden had been hard hit by blackspot, as it was impossible to hold dust or spray on the bushes owing to the rain.

After the middle of October the weather turned mild and sunny for a spell and I was very pleased to see the new shrub type and climbing bushes such as 'Friedrich Heyer', 'Conductor *syn* Dirigent', 'Prestige' and 'Zitronenfalter' burst into bloom for a couple of weeks and make a lovely display.

By the end of October the weather turned bad again and our season was over. I planted another lot of roses from Germany and had my garden hilled for the winter by November 14th. At the time of this writing, December 6th, we are having severe winter weather but looking forward to better things in 1965, and wishing all our members the best of luck in their rose gardens throughout the season ahead.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *Dr. R. G. Lea, Charlottetown*

THE Rose season now ending was a reasonably satisfactory one, and though not, perhaps, a vintage year was at least average. The main problem this year was the cold wet weather that lasted all summer long, resulting in a loss of quantity in blooms and, most particularly, in a lowering of the quality of the blooms. Winter losses were relatively low — most gardens escaping with little or no loss, due no doubt to the heavy blanket of snow which came early and stayed late. Autumn performance has been above average, particularly in the floribundas, and there was still a considerable profusion of bloom until the cold weather set in around November 15. A cold snap and a heavy snow storm a few days later ended the season. Most growers succeded in getting their roses protected in what appears to be, good condition.

Because of the slow growth early in the year, the Rose Show again staged by the Parkdale Women's Institute, was not held until July 19th. An excellent show it turned out to be, with a great increase in the number of blooms, and in the number of exhibitors. *Best of Rose* award went to Mr. C. W. McArthur with his specimen of 'Kordes Perfecta'. When he retired as Chief of the Charlottetown Police Force three years ago, the Chief announced that he was going to devote his time to growing prize roses. Few men in this life have the satisfaction of seeing their goals realized so quickly as did "The Chief", and he well deserved the congratulations that were showered on him.

Each year has its share of both pleasant and unpleasant surprises and happenings. In my own garden this year there were both, though I think the former outweighed the latter. The pleasantest surprise was the excellent performances of a group of new roses about which I had heard little or nothing. Among these were 'Peaceful', 'Miss France', 'Santa Teresa d'Avila', 'Mistful', 'Arpegio' and 'Red Peace'. All of these, quite new to me, but undoubtedly well known elsewhere, gave excellent performances. Another pleasant surprise was in being able to obtain fresh stock of old favorites which have largely disappeared from the market and it was like meeting old friends to have 'Lady Sylvia', and 'Betty Uprichard' again. Although not a surprise, it was a pleasant experience to see how well some of the recent introductions lived

up to expectations. 'Tropicana' was all it was supposed to be as also were 'Hawaii', 'Americana', 'Rose Gaujard', 'King's Ransom' and 'Rumba'. Some old bushes put on spectacular performances this year, especially 'Coup de Foudre', 'Mrs. R. M. Finch', 'Pink Parfait', 'Korona', 'Pink Peace', 'Volcano', 'First Love', 'Bayadere' and 'Anne Letts'.

On the other side of the coin, among the major disappointments was the poor quality of the bushes I received of 'Royal Highness' and 'La Traviata'. Neither amounted to anything. Balling, probably due to the excessive wet weather was the worst ever, affecting many that never before displayed this fault — 'Pink Champagne', 'Gail Borden', 'Gordon Eddie' and all the whites, particularly 'Mme. Jules Bucher' and 'June Bride'. The weak necks of 'Royal Velvet,' the scantiness of bloom productions of 'Lady Zia' and the failure once again to bring a 'Merry Widow' through the winter were all circumstances designed to keep a gardener humble.

The backbone and strength of any rose gardener is made up of those roses that continue year after year to give excellent trouble-free performances. This group is built up slowly year by year and forms a base to which a few new introductions can be added as they become available. In my garden this group contains many that arrived on the scene well publicized, but more numerous are those who have earned their reputation, and my respect, by steady year after year performance. Amongst those that have thus earned my approbation are 'Volcano', 'Pink Luster', 'Diamond Jubilee', 'Anne Letts', 'Pink Champagne' (until its unprecedented balling this year), 'Baleares', 'White Swan', 'Ena Harkness', 'Tangier', 'Bayadere', 'Grand Gala', 'Picture', and of course 'Peace', 'Kordes Perfecta' and 'Crimson Glory'. Among the grandifloras: 'Starfire', 'Texan', 'June Bride', 'Roundelay', 'Pink Parfait' and 'El Capitan' have proven themselves over the years. Among the floribundas, there are so many good, well established ones it is hard to pick, but in my garden 'Moulin Rouge', 'Highlight', 'Korona', 'Elsinore', 'Fanal', 'Columbine', 'The People', 'Mrs. R. M. Finch', 'Coupe de Foudre', 'St. Pauli' and 'Mina Kordes' have earned their places as excellent roses.

Rose growing continues to increase in popularity throughout the province, and there are now some excellent gardens, both large and small in various districts. People who start to grow roses seem

to fall quickly into two groups, those whose enthusiasm and interest vanishes with the first encounter with serious difficulties, and those who react to problems and losses by persisting until they are successful. I am sure we could help more of both classes if we could influence them to rely on the older proven varieties, and to refrain from trying the new and expensive introductions until they have been proven hardy and satisfactory in their own districts.

NEWFOUNDLAND — *Mrs. J. Steinbergs, Corner Brook*

I was very enthusiastic about rose growing a few years ago but after six years of experimenting with so many different varieties I find that rose growing in Newfoundland is not always a very rewarding hobby. In fact it is frequently a difficult and disappointing one due to our climate.

The growing season is simply not long enough and when the Canadian National Rose Show is being held in Toronto we are praying for the warm weather that roses need to grow properly in the spring. We have our first blooms in mid-July and full bloom from the last week of July until about the middle of August. We have only one good bloom because by the time the bushes are ready for the second flush the night frosts come and all the buds are damaged.

We get but scattered quality bloom in the fall and it is heart-breaking to see the strong new canes with large numbers of buds prevented from blooming by cold weather. The second crop of bloom would be better than the first.

We do not have too much trouble with insects although aphids and red spider are common and blackspot is more or less in every garden.

Thanks to the abundance of snow winter protection is not a big problem. If the bushes are hilled up with soil to ten inches they are safe for the winter. One rose grower on our street covers his beds with only three or four inches of leaves with no soil hilling at all, and his roses survive. However they are in bad shape every spring.

To compensate for all these disadvantages in growing roses here we do have some rewards; our roses have more intense colour and longer lasting blooms.

The Rose Analysis

Once more we are pleased to present this important feature of our *Annual* as prepared by Mrs. W. A. MacDonald of Winnipeg, assisted by Mr. Archie Selwood our well-known west coast rosarian. The preparation of the tables requires a great deal of painstaking time for which we wish to extend our appreciation. We are pleased to note a nice increase in the number of reporters which is a healthy indication, as the more members participating the more valuable will be the finished tables.

Mrs. MacDonald has again asked us to convey her thanks to all who contributed and she will be pleased to hear from any of our readers who may care to write her, particularly members who would like to participate. Suggestions are always welcome.

For the benefit of our new members we would like to point out that these reports come from widely separated areas with a great variance in soil and climate, and while some roses do better in certain areas those showing high ratings in the tables have earned this popularity through outstanding performance under all conditions of soil and climate.

As in former years the tables have been carefully prepared with great attention to detail and respect for accuracy. Their simplicity requires little comment but again for the benefit of our new members, who may not have previous tables used in comparisons, a few observations may be helpful.

Tables of *Newer Roses H.T.* continue to show a high percentage (75%) of the new roses having noticeable fragrance. This is very desirable as a rose without fragrance seems unfinished. In the eastern table 'Super Star', (Tropicana in the U.S.A.) continues to lead in popularity. 'King's Ransom' and 'Royal Highness' show greatly improved popularity while 'Duet' and 'Fritz Thiedemann', closely followed by 'Wendy Cussons' and 'Golden Crown' have held their friends. The western table still prefers 'Super Star', 'Wendy Cussons', 'Memoriam' and 'Royal Highness' in that order; 'Piccadilly' having graduated to other tables due to the age factor.

Newer Roses, Floribundas indicates a growing popularity for 'Saratoga', 'Woburn Abbey' and 'Paddy McGredy' as they are becoming better known through increased plantings in the East. Our western table shows a preference for 'Paddy McGredy', 'Orange Sensation' and 'Evelyn Fison' over many other good varieties.

In the *Newer Roses, Grandifloras* it is 'Pink Parfait', 'John S. Armstrong' and 'Mt. Shasta' in both tables.

Exhibition Roses, always an interesting table as it contains the cream of the rose world shows the same three favourites as last year in the top positions of both tables. 'Peace' has led in popularity for many years and there does not appear to be a serious challenger in sight. In the eastern table 'Chrysler Imperial' moved up to push 'Burnaby' out of fourth position while 'Ena Harkness' still held that position in the West.

The contributors to the eastern table of *Beginners' and General Garden Roses, H.T.* still prefer last year's favourites with 'Chrysler Imperial' moving up to take fourth position from 'Ena Harkness'. The western table is not so consistent as 'Peace' has been returned to first position after being displaced by 'Ena Harkness' for a year. 'Pink Favourite' has advanced to replace 'Burnaby' as one of the four top varieties.

Paul's Scarlet, 'New Dawn' and 'Blaze' are still preferred, as they have been for years, by reporters to the eastern table of *Climbing and Rambling Roses.* The western table also prefers the same top selections as made last year but with some variance in position.

The ever popular *Floribunda Roses,* eastern table, still show 'Frensham' and 'Fashion' in top positions where they have been for some years. 'Iceberg' made a considerable gain and 'Orangeade' has taken fifth position over many of the older favourites in the first year it qualified for this table. In the western table, topped by the champion 'Frensham', 'Orangeade' has made an even greater demonstration of its popularity in placing second. 'Iceberg' is also very popular with our western reporters.

Both tables of *Grandiflora Roses* have shown 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Montezuma' and 'Carrousel' as the top selections for years.

In *Miniature Roses* both eastern and western tables have been

combined and we have shown as many of top rated varieties as space will permit.

As pointed out in previous Analyses it should be borne in mind, when appraising the tables, that most of the contributors are exhibitors who favour varieties possessing exhibition qualities. This has resulted in many fine colourful garden varieties being shut out from these lists which are of limited length and by no means include all the top quality roses.

In summarizing the reports sent in by our contributors from most of the rose growing areas of Canada, and a few of the American States, we find that the most popular all purpose hybrid tea rose is still 'Peace' by a wide margin, followed by 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Crimson Glory', 'Ena Harkness' and 'Burnaby'. This is the same group that was favoured last year although the positioning has changed somewhat. The increased popularity of 'Kordes Perfecta' must be noted. They are all excellent roses that are hard to beat.

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NEWER ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1960 or later.

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	464	1960	Light vermilion
2.	*King's Ransom	236	1961	Yellow
3.	*Duet	223	1960	Pink, deeper reverse
4.	*Royal Highness	196	1962	Soft light pink
5.	*Fritz Thiedemann	187	1960	Dark vermilion
6.	*Hawaii	173	1960	Orange-coral blend
7.	*Wendy Cussons	128	1960	Deep cerise
8.	Gold Crown (Couronne d'Or)	124	1960	Golden yellow
9.	*Americana	112	1961	Rich red
10.	Golden Giant (Goldrausch)	104	1960	Golden yellow
11.	*Memoriam	103	1960	Pale pink to near white
12.	*Mischief	102	1961	Vermilion, pale orange reverse
13.	*Granada	89	1963	Pink, carmine, yellow blend
14.	*Isabel de Ortiz	87	1962	Deep rose pink (Silver reverse)
15.	Chicago Peace	79	1962	Phlox pink, yellow base
16.	South Seas	77	1961	Coral pink
17.	*My Choice	65	1960	Pale yellow, scarlet reverse
18.	Pascali	59	1963	White
19.	Santa Teresa d'Avila	57	1961	Pink & yellow bi-colour
20.	Summer Sunshine	55	1962	Deep yellow

WEST

1.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	340	1960	Light vermilion
2.	*Wendy Cussons	304	1960	Deep cerise
3.	*Memoriam	275	1960	Pale pink to near white
4.	*Royal Highness	262	1962	Soft light pink
5.	Golden Giant	221	1960	Golden yellow
6.	*Isabel de Ortiz	207	1962	Deep rose pink, silver reverse
7.	*Fritz Thiedemann	191	1960	Dark vermilion
8.	*Avon	180	1961	Bright red
9.	*Granada	136	1963	Pink, carmine, yellow blend
10.	*Mischief	132	1961	Vermilion, pale orange reverse
11.	Chicago Peace	131	1962	Phlox pink, yellow base
12.	*Honey Favourite	129	1962	Yellowish pink blend
13.	*Champagne	128	1961	Buff-apricot, flushed pink
14.	*King's Ransom	125	1961	Yellow
15.	*Helene Schoen	96	1962	Medium red
16.	*Duet	84	1960	Pink, deeper reverse
17.	*My Choice	81	1960	Pale yellow, scarlet reverse
18.	*Americana	58	1961	Rich red
19.	*High Esteem	50	1961	Pink blend
20.	Lucky Piece	45	1962	Orange-apricot blend

*Noticeably fragrant

NEWER ROSES, FLORIBUNDAS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1960 or later.

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Saratoga	124	1963	White
2.	*Woburn Abbey	110	1962	Tangerine
3.	*Paddy McGredy	109	1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
4.	*Daily Sketch	91	1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
5.	Golden Slippers	90	1961	Yellow, vermilion blend
6.	Evelyn Fison	78	1962	Scarlet
7.	Diamant (Diamond)	69	1962	Orange-red
8.	*Elysium	67	1961	Yellowish salmon
9.	*Dearest	61	1960	Salmon-pink
10.	Arpeggio	57	1961	Light red, deep pink
11.	Honeymoon (Honigmond)	46	1960	Canary yellow
12.	Vera Dalton	37	1961	Medium rose-red
13.	Orange Sensation	36	1960	Light vermilion, orange base
14.	Europeana	35	1963	Deep blood-red
15.	Chinatown	34	1963	Deep yellow
16.	Sherry	33	1960	Brownish-red
17.	Gold Topaz	31	1963	Golden orange
18.	Lilac Charm	30	1961	Mauve-purple
19.	Blue Diamond	17	1964	Lavender
20.	Heroica	16	1960	Scarlet
	La Fontaine	16	1962	Medium yellow

WEST

1.	*Paddy McGredy	234	1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
2.	Orange Sensation	227	1960	Light vermilion, orange base
3.	Evelyn Fison	220	1962	Scarlet
4.	*Dearest	219	1960	Salmon-pink
5.	*Daily Sketch	201	1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
6.	*Woburn Abbey	176	1962	Tangerine
7.	*The Farmer's Wife	157	1962	Light pink
8.	Saratoga	154	1963	White
9.	Red Dandy	153	1960	Rose-red, paler reverse
10.	Dorothy Wheatcroft	132	1960	Orient red
11.	Europeana	129	1963	Deep blood-red
12.	Honeymoon (Honigmond)	106	1960	Canary yellow
13.	Vera Dalton	99	1961	Medium rose-red
14.	*Miracle	97	1961	Salmon
15.	Ginger	82	1962	Orange-red
16.	Zambra	66	1961	Orange blend
17.	*Elysium	55	1961	Yellowish salmon
18.	Golden Slippers	54	1961	Yellow-vermilion blend
19.	Bambi	52	1962	Light apricot-pink
20.	*Chinatown	32	1963	Deep yellow

*Noticeably fragrant

NEWER ROSES, GRANDIFLORAS, CLIMBERS AND SHRUBS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1960 or later.

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
	GRANDIFLORAS			
1.	*Pink Parfait	213	1960	Pink blend
2.	John S. Armstrong	184	1962	Dark red
3.	Mt. Shasta	112	1963	White
4.	*Scarlet Queen Elizabeth	33	1962	Scarlet
5.	*War Dance	31	1961	Orange-Scarlet
	CLIMBERS			
1.	Coral Satin	39	1960	Pink blend
2.	Clair Matin	19	1963	Pink
3.	Pillar of Fire	18	1963	Orange-scarlet
4.	Joseph's Coat	15	1963	Yellow, flushed cherry-red
	SHRUB			
	No reports submitted			

WEST

	GRANDIFLORAS			
1.	*Pink Parfait	278	1960	Pink blend
2.	Mt. Shasta	229	1963	White
3.	John S. Armstrong	224	1962	Dark red
4.	*Scarlet Queen Elizabeth	198	1962	Scarlet
5.	*Gov. Mark Hatfield	196	1962	Red
6.	*War Dance	154	1961	Orange scarlet
7.	Floriade	151	1963	Orange blend
8.	Jantzen Girl	150	1962	Red
9.	*Ebony	143	1960	Dark red
10.	*Presidential	110	1960	Light crimson, rose reverse
11.	Trojan	100	1961	Pastel pink, yellow reverse
12.	*Paul Bunyan	97	1961	Deep red
13.	Ben Hur	90	1960	Dark crimson
14.	Camelot	34	1964	Luminous coral pink
15.	Garden State	13	1964	Deep pink
	CLIMBERS			
1.	*Royal Sunset	200	1960	Apricot
2.	Coral Satin	190	1960	Pink blend
3.	Sierra Sunset	188	1961	Yellow, pink, peach, orange red blend
4.	Cl. Circus	180	1961	Yellow, pink and red
5.	Joseph's Coat	160	1963	Yellow, flushed cherry-red
6.	Golden Cascade	19	1962	Chrome yellow
	SHRUB			
	No reports submitted			

*Noticeably fragrant

EXHIBITION ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1960.

(See also 'Newer Roses' Tables)

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Peace	453	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Kordes' Perfecta	380	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
3.	*Crimson Glory	281	1935	Deep crimson
4.	*Chrysler Imperial	234	1952	Deep crimson
5.	Burnaby	226	1951	Creamy yellow
6.	*Karl Herbst	213	1950	Scarlet to deep red
7.	*Tiffany	205	1954	Pink, gold base
8.	*Josephine Bruce	179	1953	Dark crimson
9.	*Ena Harkness	168	1946	Glowing red
10.	*Show Girl	159	1946	Deep rose-pink
11.	*Diamond Jubilee	151	1947	Cream, orange-buff
12.	Garden Party	125	1959	Cream, edged pink
13.	Ann Letts	122	1953	Pale pink
14.	*Margaret	120	1954	Light pink
15.	*Rubaiyat	117	1946	Rose-red
16.	Michèle Meilland	102	1945	Pink, tinged coral
17.	Gail Borden	96	1957	Rose-pink, cream reverse
18.	*Confidence	95	1952	Pink blend
19.	White Knight (Message)	71	1957	White
20.	McGredy's Yellow	67	1933	Pale yellow

WEST

1.	Peace	311	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	Burnaby	273	1951	Creamy yellow
3.	*Kordes' Perfecta	258	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
4.	*Ena Harkness	229	1946	Glowing red
5.	*Karl Herbst	203	1950	Scarlet to deep red
6.	*Josephine Bruce	199	1953	Dark crimson
7.	*Show Girl	186	1946	Deep rose-pink
8.	*Silver Lining	175	1958	Silver rose
9.	McGredy's Yellow	171	1933	Pale yellow
10.	*Stella	165	1959	Carmine, to near white
11.	*Diamond Jubilee	134	1947	Cream, orange buff
12.	Pink Favourite	129	1956	Pink
13.	*Chrysler Imperial	125	1952	Deep crimson
14.	*Rubaiyat	116	1946	Rose-red
15.	*Margaret	114	1954	Light pink
16.	Ann Letts	106	1953	Pale pink
17.	*Tiffany	91	1954	Pink, gold base
18.	*Crimson Glory	78	1935	Deep crimson
19.	*Lady Luck	44	1956	Rich pink
20.	*Eden Rose	42	1950	Deep pink, lighter reverse

*Noticeably fragrant

BEGINNERS' AND GENERAL GARDEN ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1960

(See also 'Newer Roses' Tables)

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Peace	479	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Crimson Glory	345	1935	Deep crimson
3.	*Kordes' Perfecta	296	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
4.	*Chrysler Imperial	254	1952	Deep crimson
5.	*Ena Harkness	226	1946	Glowing red
6.	*Karl Herbst	213	1950	Scarlet to deep red
7.	Michèle Meilland	185	1945	Pink, tinged coral
8.	*Tiffany	161	1954	Pink, gold base
9.	*Diamond Jubilee	154	1947	Cream, orange-buff
10.	*Sutter's Gold	149	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
11.	*Piccadilly	139	1959	Red and yellow
12.	Virgo	123	1947	White
13.	Garden Party	118	1959	Cream, edged pink
14.	*Josephine Bruce	114	1953	Dark crimson
15.	*Margaret	111	1954	Light pink
16.	*Show Girl	108	1946	Deep rose-pink
17.	*Confidence	107	1952	Pink blend
18.	*Rubaiyat	103	1946	Rose-red
19.	*Gail Borden	93	1957	Rose-pink, cream reverse
20.	*Grand 'Mère Jenny	80	1955	Apricot-yellow, suffused pink

WEST

1.	Peace	321	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Ena Harkness	304	1946	Glowing red
3.	Pink Favourite	257	1956	Pink
4.	*Crimson Glory	231	1935	Deep crimson
5.	First Love	214	1952	Rose-pink
6.	*Sutter's Gold	201	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
7.	*Mrs. Sam McGredy	188	1929	Coppery orange
8.	*Hector Deane	187	1938	Carmine, salmon pink
9.	*Piccadilly	176	1959	Red and yellow
10.	*Josephine Bruce	167	1953	Dark crimson
11.	Michèle Meilland	148	1945	Pink, tinged coral
12.	*Rose Gaujard	147	1957	White, pink, silver reverse
13.	Virgo	139	1947	White
14.	*Prima Ballerina	94	1958	Cherry Pink
15.	*Show Girl	89	1946	Deep rose-pink
16.	*Grand'Mère Jenny	69	1955	Apricot yellow, suffused pink
17.	Burnaby	65	1951	Creamy yellow
18.	*Kordes' Perfecta	56	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
19.	*Karl Herbst	54	1950	Scarlet to deep red
20.	*Chrysler Imperial	53	1952	Deep crimson

*Noticeably fragrant

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1960

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Paul's Scarlet	173	1916	Scarlet
2.	Blaze	158	1932	Scarlet
3.	New Dawn	150	1930	Pale soft pink
4.	*Danse Du Feu (Spectacular)	127	1953	Scarlet red
5.	*Don Juan	108	1958	Dark velvety red
6.	*Golden Showers	95	1956	Daffodil yellow
7.	*Coral Dawn	70	1952	Rose-pink
8.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	69	1940	Rose-pink
9.	American Pillar	66	1902	Carmine, with white eye
10.	*Gladiator	62	1955	Rose-red
11.	*Zepherine Drouhin	47	1868	Rose, white base
12.	*Reveil Dijonnais	46	1931	Two-tone yellow and cerise
13.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	33	1915	Pale lemon
14.	*Elegance	32	1938	Spectrum yellow
15.	*Blossomtime	31	1951	Cameo-pink, reverse spinel-pink
16.	*Guinée	30	1938	Blackish garnet
17.	*High Noon	29	1946	Bright yellow
18.	*Dorothy Perkins	25	1901	Rose-pink
19.	*Doubloons	23	1934	Saffron yellow
20.	Thor	21	1940	Crimson
21.	Royal Gold	21	1957	Golden yellow

WEST

1.	Blaze	257	1932	Scarlet
2.	*Danse Du Feu (Spectacular)	251	1953	Scarlet-red
3.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	216	1915	Pale lemon
4.	*Cl. Mrs. S. McGredy	207	1937	Coppery orange
5.	Paul's Scarlet	206	1916	Scarlet
6.	*Cl. Ena Harkness	205	1954	Glowing red
7.	*Cl. Shot Silk	161	1931	Cherry cerise, yellow base
8.	New Dawn	157	1930	
9.	*Meg	151	1954	Pale soft pink
10.	*Gladiator	139	1955	Salmon, apricot, red stamens
11.	*Coral Dawn	118	1952	Rose-red
12.	*Aloha	108	1949	Rose-pink deeper reverse
13.	Hamburger Phoenix	100	1954	Orange red
14.	*Ruth Alexander	90	1937	Orange yellow
15.	*Elegance	75	1938	Spectrum yellow
16.	*Golden Showers	60	1956	Daffodil yellow
17.	*High Noon	51	1946	Bright yellow
18.	*Guinée	40	1938	Blackish garnet
19.	Zenith (Uetersen)	30	1939	Glowing red
20.	*Cl. Etoile De Hollande	29	1931	Bright red

*Noticeably fragrant

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1960.

(See also 'Newer Roses' Tables)

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Frensham	271	1948	Scarlet-crimson
2.	*Fashion	269	1949	Salmon-peach
3.	Iceberg	213	1958	Pure white
4.	*Spartan	185	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
5.	Orangeade	180	1959	Bright orange
6.	Masquerade	179	1949	Yellow, pink red
7.	*Independence	169	1949	Orange-scarlet
8.	Alain	163	1946	Scarlet-crimson
9.	*Vogue	158	1951	Deep coral-cherry
10.	Lilli Marlene	149	1959	Scarlet red
11.	Allgold	120	1958	Yellow
12.	*Little Darling	118	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
13.	*Circus	116	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink, scarlet
14.	Else Poulsen	115	1924	Rose-pink
15.	Sarabande	109	1957	Light orange-red
16.	Korona	106	1955	Orange-scarlet
17.	*Ivory Fashion	99	1958	White
18.	*Highlight	80	1957	Orange scarlet
19.	Coup de Foudre	70	1957	Red
20.	*Columbine	68	1956	Creamy yellow

WEST

1.	Frensham	285	1948	Scarlet-crimson
2.	Orangeade	224	1959	Bright orange
3.	Iceberg	221	1958	Pure white
4.	*Vogue	217	1951	Deep coral-cherry
5.	Sarabande	210	1957	Light orange-red
6.	Lilli Marlene	208	1959	Scarlet-red
7.	*Fashion	192	1949	Salmon-peach
8.	*Little Darling	175	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
9.	*Fire King	169	1959	Vermilion
10.	Allgold	151	1958	Yellow
11.	*Spartan	145	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
12.	*Rumba	130	1959	Yellow, orange and red
13.	Dickson's Flame	114	1958	Scarlet-flame
14.	*Ivory Fashion	107	1958	White
15.	Dainty Maid	76	1940	Pink, carmine reverse
16.	*Circus	75	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink, scarlet
17.	Masquerade	68	1949	Yellow, pink, red
18.	*Donald Prior	58	1934	Scarlet-crimson
19.	*Betty Prior	57	1935	Carmine-pink
20.	*Anna Wheatcroft	50	1959	Vermilion

*Noticeably fragrant

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1960

(See also 'Newer Roses' Tables)

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Queen Elizabeth	364	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	347	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Carrousel	240	1950	Brilliant red
4.	*Buccaneer	216	1952	Yellow
5.	*Starfire	165	1959	Currant-red
6.	El Capitan	145	1959	Glowing cherry-red
7.	*Roundelay	126	1954	Deep red
8.	*Burning Love (Brennende Liebe)	85	1956	Scarlet
9.	*Merry Widow	81	1958	Velvet crimson
10.	June Bride	69	1957	White to cream
11.	Queen of Bermuda	58	1956	Geranium-red, orange
12.	*Miss France	53	1955	Coppery cinnabar
13.	Golden Girl	46	1959	Yellow
14.	Dean Collins	28	1953	Carmine
15.	Gold Coast	27	1958	Clear yellow
16.	Cherry Glow	20	1959	Cherry-red
17.	Kommodore	12	1959	Bright blood-red

WEST

1.	*Queen Elizabeth	298	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	296	1955	Orange salmon
3.	Carrousel	264	1950	Brilliant red
4.	*Buccaneer	203	1952	Yellow
5.	*Starfire	179	1959	Currant-red
6.	El Capitan	176	1959	Glowing cherry-red
7.	*Roundelay	163	1954	Deep red
8.	Golden Girl	140	1959	Yellow
9.	*Gov. Rosselini	134	1958	Red
10.	June Bride	130	1957	White to cream
11.	*Merry Widow	117	1958	Velvet crimson
12.	Dean Collins	103	1953	Carmine
13.	*Gay Heart	80	1951	Rose-pink
14.	Gold Coast	70	1958	Clear yellow
15.	Queen of Bermuda	60	1956	Geranium-red, orange
16.	*Miss France	52	1955	Coppery cinnabar
17.	*Burning Love (Brennende Liebe)	50	1956	Scarlet

*Noticeably fragrant

MINIATURE ROSES

EAST AND WEST

Position	*Name*	*Introduced*	*Colour*	*Reports*
1.	*Cinderella	1952	White, tinged pink	11
2.	*Baby Masquerade	1956	Yellow and red blend	8
3.	*Red Imp (Maid Marion)	1951	Red	10
4.	Coralin (Karolyn)	1955	Coral-red	7
5.	*Baby Betsy McCall	1960	Pearl-pink	8
6.	*Dwarf King	1957	Blood-red	8
7.	*Sweet Fairy	1946	Pink	8
8.	For You (Pour Toi, Para Ti)	1946	White	6
9.	Perla de Alcanada	1944	Red	9
10.	*Midget	1940	Pink	7
11.	Perla de Montserrat	1945	Pink	6
12.	Opal Jewel	1962	Pink	5
13.	Tom Thumb (Peon)	1935	Crimson, white eye	5
14.	Tinker Bell	1954	Pink	5
15.	Baby Gold Star	1940	Yellow	5
16.	Rouletii	1939	Pink	5
17.	*Rosina (Josephine Wheatcroft)	1951	Yellow	4
18.	Pixie (Little Princess)	1940	White	4
19.	Eleanor	1960	Pink	4
20.	*Bit o' Sunshine	1956	Yellow	6
21.	Bo-Peep	1950	Light pink	3
22.	Scarlet Gem	1961	Orange-red	3
23.	*Frosty	1953	White	4
24.	Rosada	1950	Peach, edged pink	2
25.	Polka Dot	1956	Ivory-white	2
26.	Red Elf	1949	Dark Crimson	2
27.	Simple Simon	1955	Carmine, yellow base	2
28.	Baby Ophelia	1961	Light pink	2
29.	La Presumida (Peter Pan)	1948	Apricot	3
30.	Robin	1956	Red	2
31.	Yellow Doll	1962	Yellow	2
32.	Jackie	1955	Yellow to white	2
33.	*Pixie Rose	1961	Rose-pink	2
34.	Yellow Bantam	1960	Yellow	2
35.	Spring Song	1957	Pink, tinted salmon	1
36.	Cricri	1958	Salmon-coral	1
37.	Easter Morning	1960	Ivory-white	1
38.	Little Buckaroo	1956	Dark red	2
39.	Humoreske	1957	Rose-pink	1
40.	June Time	1963	Light pink	1
41.	Granate	1947	Dark red	3
42.	Oakington Ruby	1933	Ruby-crimson, white eye	2
43.	Mona Ruth	1960	Pink	3
44.	*Dian	1957	Light red, deep pink	2
45.	Little Flirt	1962	Red blend	1

† Ref. Modern Roses V.
*Noticeably fragrant

MINIATURE ROSES
EAST AND WEST

Position	*Name*	*Introduced*	*Colour*	*Reports*
46.	Border Flame	1963	Scarlet-orange	1
47.	Pumila	†Origin unknown	Pink to red	1
48	Little Scotch	1959	Yellow	2
49.	Pink Heather	1959	Pinkish lavender	1
50.	Prince Charming	1953	Red	2
51.	Pixie Gold	1961	Mimosa-yellow	1
52.	Thumbelina	1954	Cherry-red, white base	1
53.	Granadina	1956	Oxblood-red	1
54.	*Twinkles	1954	White	1
55.	Lemon Drop	1954	Yellow	1
56.	Mon Petit	1947	Red	1

CLIMBERS

1.	Pink Cameo	1954	Pink	8
2.	Cl. Jackie	1957	Yellow to white	3
3.	Orange Elf	1959	Orange blend	1
4.	Little Showoff	1960	Yellow	1
5.	Candy Cane	1958	Rose-red, white stripes	1
6.	Magic Wand	1957	Medium red	1

†Ref. Modern Roses V.
*Noticeably fragrant

The Clearing House

Compiled and Edited by

Harold C. Cross

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In all, forty-six members have contributed to this edition of the Clearing House. Their helpful reports have made possible this annual feature of the Society and it is a matter for some satisfaction that this year—we believe for the first time—we have every Province of Canada represented. A few reporters of other years have been unable to participate for various reasons and we miss them, but hope to have them back next year. We are very grateful to all who have co-operated, and especially to the several who are reporters for the first time.

As in the past, this review is limited to roses introduced within the past five years. However, the date of introduction of a particular variety sometimes varies as between continental Europe, Great Britain and the U.S.A., for obvious reasons. Our members import roses from each of these sources of supply and we propose therefore, that we follow the practice of limiting to five the number of years we report any rose variety; of whatever origin. This should take care of the situation fairly well.

In cases where this is the last year for reporting a rose, the fact is noted. Again we have indicated in the reports the number of bushes grown and the average height. A total of about 850 appraisals have been made of some 210 different varieties.

We hope the information supplied in the Clearing House will be of interest and help to our members, after making due allowance for climatic and seasonal conditions across the country. We again extend to all our members an invitation to contribute to this section. The wider the coverage, the more accurate will be the over-all appraisal, and the greater the benefit for each of us.

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The following abbreviations apply throughouts Plants — pls.; years — yrs.; Climbing — Cl.; Floribunda — Fl.; Grandiflora — Gr.; Hybrid Eglanteria — H.Eg.; Hybrid Moschata — H.M.; Hybrid Spinosissima — H.Sp.; Hybrid Tea — H.T.; Large-flowered Climber — L.C.; Rambler — R.; Rosa Kordesii — R.Kor.; Shrub — S.; Miniature — Min.

ALSACE, H.T. (Meilland, int. Wyant '61). Salmon-pink with gold base. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 29 in.) reports: this bush has spreading habit — free

bloomer, with flowers of exhibition quality — hardy, but a little blackspot — a good show rose.

AMBROSIA, Fl. (Dickson '63). Brilliant amber. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: was satisfactory in its fiirst year — two periods of bloom so far, colour very good — clean foliage.

AMERICANA, H.T. (Boerner '61). Bright red. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: has prolific bloom production, with perfect form — fragrant. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 5 ft.) points out his specimen is a tree type, very satisfactory first year — bloomed heavily in July, then in autumn. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this a beautiful red rose which can be recommended. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) however, found it a disappointment — poor grower again in its second year. Mr. Hiett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: grew very tall — had a few flowers — we'll see next year. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr. 30 in.) observes: healthy, sturdy bush, reasonably floriferous — blooms bright and attractive in all stages. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: 'our largest and best red' — colour, form and foliage excellent. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs ; 45 in.) found this variety only a moderate bloomer, although bloom is exhibition type, growing on stiff stems — holds colour well — no fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also considers blooms to be of good form, but production was intermittent — outer petals at times loose — 'know several varieties better and worse'.

ANGEL WINGS, H.T. (Lindquist '58). Cream edged pink. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 5 yrs.) finds this variety rather slow in blooming though a vigorous plant. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: 'like a good wine it improves with age' — a pretty colour combination, bloom inclined to be flat — some fragrance. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: 'a poor variety' — few thin blooms, few tall stems — good fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: bloom is well-formed, high-centred, colour very attractive blend — balled badly in our vile '64 wet season, 'but can't bear to discard'. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

ANNA WHEATCROFT, Fl. (Tantau '58). Light to deep vermilion. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) finds this variety very satisfactory. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports a fair amount of bloom, of very good colour — healthy plant. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 28 in.) continues to rate this a top floribunda — delicate colour — proven hardy. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: a variety of good plant habit — bloom nearly single — fragrant. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this a pleasant garden variety, worth having. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

ANN ELIZABETH, Fl. (Norman '62). Clear rose-pink. Mr. Woodward (1 pl.; 2 yrs) reports: fair bloom production, a clean healthy plant, low-growing. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) likes the attractive colour —— a fair repeater, flowers carried in open sprays — proven hardy.

ANNE WATKINS, H.T. (Watkins '63). Apricot with cream shadings. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: tall, clean bush — well-shaped bloom with ample petals, some fragrance — 'I think this rose will add something to our collection in this colour class'. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: 'a quiet beauty amidst a super-abundance of dazzlers'. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: pleasing colour, few blooms so far — foliage good — satisfactory first year. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: had few blooms, not large — healthy — will keep another year.

ANVIL SPARKS (Ambossfunken), H.T. (E. Meyer, South Africa '61). Vivid yellow and orange-red stripes. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: 'one of our favourite newer roses, it really did excell itself in the fall blooming'.

ARABIAN NIGHTS, Fl. (McGredy '63). Orange-scarlet. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: blooms are H.T. form and hold colour well — only moderate bloomer.

ARPEGGIO, Fl. (Von Abrams, int. P. & D. '61). 'A bright pinkish-red with a pale yellow eye', is the colour description of this rose by Dr. Lea. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). He reports the blooms are very attractive, long-lasting — bush compact, low-growing — moderately floriferous.

AVON, H.T. (Morey, int. J. & P. '61). Bright red. Miss Jacques (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: healthy growth, upright bush — bloom has substance, but frequently refused to open more than half-way — 'worth keeping for its heavenly fragrance'. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: very like 'Chrysler Inperial' — good exhibition flower — prone to mildew. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this variety has good form, average production and fragrance. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: fall bloom better than early ones —tendency to split — rather fleeting. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: 'I like this one, sparkling colour, fine fragrance, plenty of bloom'.

BABY BETSY McCALL, Min. (Morey '60). Pearl-pink. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 10 in.) comments: has nice growth habits — free bloomer — most attractive in bud stage, open flowers fade somewhat — healthy and hardy. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 10 in.) writes: 'hard to beat' — has excellent form — hardy.

BADNEUMER, S. (Kordes '58). Deep pink. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: not much growth in second year, blooms repeat freely. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

BAJAZZO, H.T. (Kordes '61). Red and white bicolour. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: an attractive variety in many ways — not quite an exhibition rose, bloom centre has cabbage appearance — lots of bloom. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: does not fade in the hottest sun and always in bloom. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: a different bicolour and one thoroughly enjoyed — clean foliage and disease-resistant. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: better bloom production this year, but there are better bicolours. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) says: 'a very striking rose' — large blooms, thick petals, stand up when cut — fairly free bloomer — slightly fragrant.

BALLET, H.T. (Kordes '58). Rose-pink. Mrs. Antoft (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 35 in.) comments: this rose never catches much attention — no fragrance — will discard. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: a good rose but a sparse bloomer. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) writes: a very satisfactory deep pink, extremely long-lasting bloom. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 5 yrs.) observes: clear, deep pink flowers of many petals, 'a good rose'. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: this rose improves the longer it grows; has large well-formed flowers in fair quantity, some fragrance. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 6 yrs.; 36 in.) says: free blooming — flowers with many petals, good for cutting. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: tall and spreading growth — bloom intermittent, rather slow — exhibition form. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: this rose does not do anything just right; satisfactory as a garden rose — bloom splits too often, colour so even it has no sparkle, only a fair bloomer —somewhat erratic in growth — 'there are many good pinks that have more sheer beauty'. Mr. Westbrook (7 pls.; 1-7 yrs.; 24 in.) states: not tall, but beautiful in form and colour. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

BANZAI, H.T. (Meilland '61). Rose-red to phlox-pink to cream at base. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: this bush started well with early spring bloom, then stopped — no growth, no flowers.

BELLE EPOCHE (Belle Epoque), H.T. (Lens '63). Light pink. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: not a heavy bloomer in first year, quality was good, showed signs of considerable autumn bloom until cut off by early frost. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states: tall and vigorous plant — slightly fragrant — 'I like it'.

BLAKENEY'S RED, H.T. (Blakeney '63). Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) observes: a low-growing, heavily-foliaged bush — high-centred bloom, fragrant — no disease problems. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: a good healthy plant — first year bloom production not too good — can't tolerate rain — need another year to evaluate.

BLUE BOY, S. (Kordes '63). Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: this rose is a deep purple, only bloomed once — will know more next year.

BLUE DIAMOND, Fl. (Lens '63). Lavender. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.) notes: classified as H.T. by the raiser — a vigorous bush — bloom of good form — fragrant.

BONNE NUIT, H.T. (Combe '59). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) describes this a dark red, some black-red — bloom has not too many petals, bud of only average form, none exhibition — consider performance below average in first year.

BORDER GEM, Fl. (Morey, J. & P. '61). Coral with yellow overtones. Mrs. Packard (25 pls.; 4, 5 yrs.; 28 in.) writes: 'one of the most dependable and beautiful roses I have ever known'; disease free — flowers bright and clean, buds very perfect — makes a lovely border.

CANADIANA, H.T. (Int. McConnell '61). Yellow. Mrs. Buckingham (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: strong grower — blooms of good size and colour — glossy green foliage, disease free — winter hardy — 'very pleased'.

CANDY CANE, Cl. Min. (Moore '58). Mr. Rogalski (7 pls.; 5, 6 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: variety has very attractive red and white blooms, in large clusters as plants get older; tried this plant in a hanging basket, result a conversation piece. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

CANDY STRIPE, H.T. (McCummings, int. C. & P. '63). Pink blend. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) considers this about the best of all red and white bicolours — was better in the fall — disease resistant — 'looks promising'.

CAPE CORAL, H.T. (Boerner, int. J. & P. '64). Orange-coral rose to pastel-coral. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: an attractive colour similar to 'Hawaii' — a poor plant responded well to foliar feeding, though I feel it will be weak in some locations — not enough blooms.

CAPRI, Fl. (Fisher, int. Wyant '60). Deep coral. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) reports: an attractive colour — has clean foliage — is a free bloomer. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this variety more attractive than 'Spartan' and 'Jiminy Cricket' which it resembles; bloomed constantly and heavily all year — 'my favourite floribunda, more people should grow this delightful rose'. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: bush of tall growth, well clothed with foliage — always in bloom — but mildews badly. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) finds it a dainty bush with pretty flowers, but lacks vigour and fall bloom.

CASTANET, Fl. (Int. J. & P. '60). Coral-red. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: one of the better floribundas in the salmon shades — gave a fine performance this year — very free blooming — some mildew. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 23 in.) notes: flowers fade too fast and wither on bush.

CHAMPAGNE, H.T. (Lindquist, int. Howard '61). Buff with shadings of apricot. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: one of the best in apricot colour range — fine exhibition buds spring and fall — would like to increase stock. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: vigorous upright growth — blooms exhibition form, long-lasting, colour does not fade — grows like a grandiflora — (second best in Vancouver '63 show). Mrs. Parkard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) points out the colour is variable, mostly too pale, also there are far too few blooms — discarding. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: plant of spreading habit, foliage sparse with me — does not like the rain, so had a bad year — when right is a beautiful champagne colour, otherwise a dirty buff — exhibition quality. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) states: an excellent garden variety — lots of bloom until the fall — warning: this one will collect Rust.

CHANELLE, Fl. (McGredy '59). Peach-pink overlaid rose-pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) reports: a good grower, lots of bloom, repeats frequently — colour too pale — quite a satisfactory floribunda. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: a very free bloomer — good bush, foliage good — rather insipid colour — fragrant. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) observes: vigorous in growth — lots of bloom — not a striking colour — hardy.

CHANTRE, H.T. (Kordes '58). Deep orange. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) writes: still one of my favourites — gorgeous colour, high-centred, distinctive bloom — should be in every garden. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) comments: a beautiful rose, while has fewer petals, still causes comment due to colour and fragrance. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this variety worth growing for its unusual colour — it is inclined to be winter tender and requires special attention. Dr. Lea. (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) notes: has long pointed buds — blooms open and fall very rapidly — production poor — sparse and straggly bush. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) finds this rose a great disappointment — weak growth, lots of mildew and fleeting bloom. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: thin bloom of good form — very fragrant — bush rather poor but a lovely rose. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 24 in.) advises: a distinguished colour, blooms last very well and are exhibition quality, but insufficient of them. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

CHERRY GLOW. Gr. (Swim '59). Colour is a very rich red, writes Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.), grew tremendously during past season, healthy and disease-resistant.

CHICAGO PEACE, H.T. (Johnston, int. C. & P. '62). Pink with yellow reverse. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: a vigorous healthy bush, with foliage similar to 'Peace' — bloom excellent. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 33 in.) points out: this variety is a real prize-taker — large blossoms and very good buds, long-lasting — always in bloom — will get more. Mr. Hiett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) advises: did not come through the winter very well — what flowers it had were nice — see next year. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) notes the lovely colour — good form — vigorous growth. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: fairly vigorous — rather loose blooms — unusual and very attractive colour — not exhibition. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 2 in.) comments: had fairly good growth — nicely-shaped buds of medium quality — good foliage. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) agrees this variety possesses the good features of 'Peace' — with cooler weather colour deepens to an attractive and unusual shade of pink. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) however, cannot build up any enthusiasm for this rose — will discard. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: blooms are of exquisite colour when first open, but lighten too quickly. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: a sturdy bush — blooms of good size, but fewer than 'Peace' — slow repeater — keep another year. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: foliage and plant habit like

'Peace', more varied colouring, but less vigorous — exhibition form if well-grown. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) found his bushes stronger and more vigorous than last year — fair quantity of bloom but excellent quality — could become outstanding.

CHINATOWN, S. (Poulsen '63). Yellow with cherry edge. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 ft.) observes: cannot see why this rose was ever put in commerce; it is a tallish shrub rose, blooms come in clusters with very short stems; not suitable for average city-lot garden. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) reports: a big bush — large blooms, fair number for first year, not long-lasting — perhaps the most fragrant rose in the garden. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) notes: did not give many blooms in first year.

CHRISTIAN DIOR, H.T. (Meilland '58). Crimson-red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: an excellent rose, with well-shaped bloom. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) finds this an undistinguished rose — turkey-red colour — no fragrance — mildews — 'will never be important'. Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 2, 4 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: high-pointed bud, good petals — blooms continuously — lack of hardiness a weak point — am ordering more. Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 40 in.) considers this an excellent variety if grower watches for and controls mildew — seems to do better on canina stock. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: only a fair bush, slow starting, but late bloom very attractive. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: most flowers are poorly formed — colour good — sturdy growth — will keep. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 6 yrs.; 48 in.) states: bloom of very poor form — bright colour does not fade — lasts well when cut. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) observes: 'I can do nothing with it, but others grow it with considerable success'. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) says: have not been impressed so far. For the writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) this variety put on the best individual performance in the garden, especially in quantity of bloom — it excelled itself. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

CL. FRITZ THIEDEMANN, L. C. (Kordes '61). Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) reports that his plants behaved as dwarfs for two years, but all grew 4 ft. this year, which is not unusual for sports; had a similar experience with 'Cl. Holstein'.

CL. PERFECTA, L. C. (Japan Rose Society '60). Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 8 ft.) found this a vigorous plant, which bloomed twice — large flowers.

COLUMBUS QUEEN, H.T. (Swim, Armstrong '62). Light pink, darker pink reverse. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: long buds, urn-shaped flowers, with satin-like petals — slightly fragrant — very satisfactory bush. Miss Jacques (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) observes: rather a disappointment after the introducer's picture — regal, yes, has the height, form and bearing, but the colour seems rather anaemic after the description. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) reports: strong, vigorous growth — nice pointed buds — wins ribbons easily, but do not care for this shade of pink. Mr. Rogalski (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) considers this variety to have exhibition form — lots of bloom — hardy, disease resistant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: has long bud, tulip-shaped flowers which are long-lasting — exhibition form, but not one of the best.

CORALIN, Min. (Dot, int. Springhill '59). Orange-red. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 8 in.) considers this 'a little beauty'; blooms double, long-lasting — petals reflex attractively.

CORAL SATIN, Cl. (Zambory, int. J. & P. '60). Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) reports: a slow-growing climber, with coral-pink floribunda-type blooms — extra hardy and disease-resistant.

DAILY SKETCH, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep pink and silver. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: good variety, seems more akin to H.T., with

blooms large and separate — good show rose — really a grandiflora — very attractive and fragrant. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: as bloom ages, does not shed petals cleanly, causing rather poor appearance — a disappointment. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: this variety maintains its satisfactory record, though it had some blackspot this year — looked good end of season. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) points out H.T.-type bloom is not unlike 'Kordes Perfecta' — appears to be one of the better floribundas. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) mentions the large colourful H.T.-shape blooms, in clusters — fragrant. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) finds it one of the best, with long-lasting attractive blooms — healthy foliage. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: blooms are large and full, long-lasting — very fragrant. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) points out there are too few flowers, small H.T.-type — does not produce new canes. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says: not free flowering — fragrant — not yet tested for hardiness.

DAME DE COEUR, H.T. (Lens '59). Rose-madder. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 4 yrs.) writes: has no charm, a real wall-flower, 'a dud'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: vigorous — profuse bloomer — garden decorative form rather than exhibition. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) considers this rose warrants a place in the garden for its steady performance.

DEAREST, Fl. (Dickson '60). Pink shaded salmon. An excellent rose, in the opinion of Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 4 yrs.). Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) reports: healthy bush — bloomed well all season — some fragrance. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: an excellent floribunda — fragrant and free flowering — blooms of H.T.-type. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: a dwarf plant — bloom very double and fragrant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) states: a prolific bloomer — good form for a floribunda, opens flattish.

DIAMANT (Diamond), Fl. (Kordes '62). Orange-red. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: proved a very strong bush, with good performance. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: grandiflora-type — healthy and vigorous — made huge, closely packed heads of flowers in June, but was not too free blooming afterwards — good form, lasted well. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: full-petalled bloom in trusses, very long-lasting even in rain — some blackspot.

DICKSON'S FLAME, Fl. (Dickson '58). Scarlet-flame. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) rates this with the best in its colour class. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: 'I still like this rose, although I would like more bloom'. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states: colour very good — not enough bloom. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: rather spreading plant — blooms well — colour very good in cool weather. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: hasn't nearly enough bloom, will discard. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) finds it a very satisfactory variety — pleasant colour — good production. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

DON JUAN, Cl. (Malendrone, int. J. & P. '58). Mrs. Antoft (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 6 ft.) reports: flowers of H.T. form — constant bloomer — expect improvement next year. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 5, 7 yrs.; 8 ft.) comments: an excellent variety — long-lasting bloom — needs some winter protection. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 8 ft.) notes: blooms of H.T. form and freely produced — did not amount to much this year on account of our excessive rain, but is a good one — suitable grown as a pillar. The bush of the writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) has suffered seriously from winter-kill, for two years, resulting in very few blooms. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

DORIS NORMAN, Fl. (Norman '58). Orange-red. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 28 in.) reports: a healthy plant — blooms well and keeps its colour. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found it satisfactory in first year — bloom similar to 'Red Pinocchio'. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

DR. A. J. VERHAGE, H.T. (Verbeck '60). Deep yellow. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports variety had more bloom this year, still not worth while. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this the very best yellow in the garden — holds colour well, slow opening, heavily-textured petals — no disease.

DRESDEN, H.T. (Robichon, int. Ilgenfritz '60). White with pink suffusion. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: tall, fine exhibition variety that produces best blooms in the fall — fairly good grower — mildews. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: an exhibition pale pink or white colour — large and slow-opening bloom — two more on order.

DUET, H.T. (Swim '60). Light pink with dark pink reverse. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) finds colour not too attractive, but a constant bloomer throughout the season — found it most satisfactory to leave side-buds. Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: was not impressed with 'Duet' — bloom of poor quality and quantity. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: not much bloom — 'not a world-beater but I like the colour'. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: large, healthy bushes — very floriferous, particularly in autumn, when colours are very real. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) advises: very disappointing to me, will eliminate next year. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) observes: blooms continuously — excellent for decorative arrangements — disease-resistant. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 6 yrs.; 75 in.) considers this one of the best roses for beginners — needs no spraying and blooms well — great for background. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) points out variety is most attractive in bud, fine for cutting, long-lasting — not an exhibition rose. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) says: a free but not continuous bloomer — useful as cut flower and garden decorative — poor flower form. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) advises: plant failed badly this year, due to winter damage. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) lost his bush from the same cause.

EIFFEL TOWER, H.T. (Swim '63). Medium pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: a medium pink with a very long slender bud — slim growth that fell over in the fall — a poor variety until the fall when it improved — not highly recommended. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 110 in.) writes: my plant is trying to uphold its name by going up and up — very long bud, easily damaged by hot sun or rain, but very beautiful at other times.

EL CAPITAN, Gr. (Swim '59). Cherry-red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: strong, vigorous plants, with continuous bloom. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) comments: healthy, vigorous bush — fall show of bloom better than June — mild fragrance. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: blooms are H.T. size and quality, in clusters, floriferous — foliage glossy and healthy. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 72 in.) writes: without doubt one of the best grandifloras — blooms on long stems, both singly and in small clusters — June and September bloom both great shows. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 6 yrs.; 65 in.) suggests: so easy to grow — heavy bloom not for exhibition — but great for colour in the garden. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: flowers not large, but on a sturdy plant — good bloomer.

ELSA ARNOTT, H.T. (Croll '58). Yellow, inside petals deep pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) considers this variety 'not as good as many other bicolours'. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports: healthy foliage — 'not many blooms and then nothing to get excited about'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: 'almost a good rose' — pretty colour — might do better in

a dryer climate, balls in the rain — 'pudgy' is the word for Elsa. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

ELYSIUM, Fl. (Kordes '61). Light yellowish-salmon. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: results were satisfactory — tall this year, indicates it likes plenty of moisture — clean and healthy — fragrant. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: strong, vigorous bush — a very beautiful pink. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: 'a top variety in my books'.

EUROPEANA, Fl. (de Ruiter '63). Blood red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: a dark red floribunda of promise — showed attractive reddish foliage. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: an attractive crimson with a glow — heavy bloomer — flowers rosette shape, many short petals — beautiful red foliage. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: free flowering — stems inclined to bend with weight of extra large, deep crimson velvet-like trusses — will increase.

EVELYN FISON, Fl. (McGredy '62). Crimson. A top red floribunda, in the opinion of Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) — proved winter hardy without protection — sturdy, upright growth — nice clusters — another year will give the story. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: a fine healthy floribunda — one of the best in this colour range. Mr. Mitchell (2pls.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) writes: good plant, heavy dark foliage — profuse bloomer — 'this one is hard to beat in reds'. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: a poor plant failed to grow and bloomed little. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) observes: variety has good plant habits — H.T. blooms, nicely-spaced trusses, with double bloom of an unfailing bright red — 'probably the best red floribunda, and second to none of any colour'.

FIRE KING, Fl. (Meilland '59). Geranium-red. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: has neat compact growth — blooms of nice form, in clusters — excellent for flower arrangement. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: small compact bush — has not performed well — few blooms heavily petalled, attractive and long-lasting. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) writes: an excellent red with beautiful foliage. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 38 in.) states: a good plant — colour stands out in garden — free bloomer. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: upright and vigorous — nearly always in bloom — petal edges darken in damp weather.

FIRST CHOICE, Fl. (Moore '58). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) comments: flowers are single, with gold centre — strong grower — blooms well. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

FLAMENCO, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep salmon. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: bush was slow starting, but terrific bloomer afterwards — fragrant. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: healthy plant — bloom that does not damage in the rain. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) notes that bloom holds colour well.

FLORIADE, Gr. (Teunis van der Schildren, int. Armstrong '63). Light carmine-red. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports her plant has shown little improvement over the years — too few blooms on weak stems. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) comments: a rather disappointing plant — not too many blooms, colour not too good, a little better in the fall — not as good as 'Montezuma'. In the opinion of Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) the variety greatly improves with age and responds well to foliar feeding. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) states: this sport of 'Montezuma' is inferior to its parent in all but colour, and that fades — no fragrance.

FRAGRANT CLOUD (Duftwolke), H.T. (Tantau '63). Geranium-lake. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: good growth, excellent foliage — beauti-

ful colour, a darker 'Super Star' — disease free in a bad year — really fragrant — should prove to be a top variety. Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: an interesting new hybrid tea, with strongly-scented dusky-red flowers, the reverse turkey-red — 'Tantau has another winner here'. (Planting 50 in the W.U.C. Garden.)

FRITZ THIEDEMANN, H.T. (Tantau '60). Deep vermilion. Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: still one of the best in my garden — profuse bloomer — top quality in all respects — in my opinion better than 'Super Star'. Mr. Blakeney (2 pls.: 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: a good rose — perhaps better than 'Super Star' — small bush but healthy. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports: disappointed in its lack of vigour — lovely colour — not as good as 'Super Star'. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: some exhibition blooms — slow starter, improves with age. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: bushy plant with fair amount of bloom — larger flower than 'Super Star' and a little brighter. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) suggests this variety is slow in development — not many blooms but good form, 'not enough flowers to pay for its keep'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) thinks that flowers are often mediocre, but occasionally good — not as free bloomer as 'Super Star' — best blooms have exhibition quality — 'still, a good rose'. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 26 in.) advises: 'a must if you want a quick repeater of exhibition blooms'.

FULL CREAM, H.T. (LeGrice '59). Cream shaded apricot. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.: 3, 4 yrs.; 36 in.) notes the open growth of this variety — resembles paler 'Diamond Jubilee' — sparse bloomer, some split centres — capable of producing good exhibition blooms on occasion.

GARDEN PARTY, H.T. (Swim '59). Pale yellow with pink tinge. Mrs. Antoft (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 52 in.) reports: bloom had much better colour in this cool and dull season — no fragrance. Mr. Bishop (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) states: occasionally produces some very attractive bloom, but not consistent. Mr. Billington (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) advises: still continues to live up to its reputation — without exception plants all prolific bloomers — close runner-up to 'Peace'. Mrs. Buckingham (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) was pleased with first year's performance — fairly vigorous bush — good number of well-formed flowers, nice for cutting. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) writes: a lovely rose, similar to 'Peace' without its vigour, but has more charm — 'a topnotch rose'. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) states: a very good garden rose — better blooms in cool autumn weather. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees, and finds it free flowering. Mr. Mayer (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) points out its only drawback is tendency not to open fully in cooler weather — disease-resistant. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) emphasizes blooms are large and profuse, many of exhibition quality. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 50 in.) says: 'though it continues to win ribbons, it is too pale for me'. Mr. Patterson (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: always showed buds or blooms well into late fall. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: 'whenever I decide to discard it, this rose comes up with a good performance' — exhibition when right. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) admits large well-formed blooms are produced on this variety, but finds the quantity only fair, with varying quality, some perfect, others loose — when perfect, outstanding. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1, 6 yrs.: 48 in.) states: has become a great favourite here—very prolific. *(Last year (5th) for reporting this rose.)*

GARVEY, H.T. (McGredy '61). Two-toned pink. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states: this rose does nothing for me, am discarding. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: has done better this year — not a free bloomer but flowers are very nice, full globular, with slight fragrance — good for cutting.

GINGER, Fl. (Boerner J. & P. '62). Orange-red. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: a wonderful rose — very vigorous and healthy — blooms come mostly three or more to a stem, highly coloured and always in bloom.

GOLD CROWN (Goldkrone), H.T. (Kordes '60). Deep yellow. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: a very tall grower this year — bloom sparse but good quality — an exhibition rose. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) notes: very lanky grower similar in habit to 'Spek's Yellow' — full-petalled but never seems to produce a really topnotch bloom — should discard. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states: another very fine yellow — strong canes and clean foliage. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: keeps improving — has a good number of exhibition type blooms — will give good results if given good cultivation. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) observes: very upright — blooms large, of good form, an attractive yellow with pink at the edge, not too many — some split centres. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) points out that the scanty blooms are often imperfectly formed — will keep another year. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: not one good bloom in two years — discarding. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) advises: strong growing, upright — long pointed blooms of good form — good fragrance. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) says: lived up to its name this fall, topped all neighbours. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.: 40 in.) also notes that blooms are not uniformly of good form, though some have exhibition quality — colour fades. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) suggests: can be exhibition type — only fault scarcity of bloom.

GOLDEN GIANT, H.T. (Kordes '61). Deep yellow. Miss Jacques (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports a good first year performance for this variety — rather spreading — bloom of good form — needs disbudding. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: few blooms in first year — slow growth — colour good. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found the bloom production disappointing in a bad year, second may be better — well-formed bud and bloom. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) thinks this variety should be classed a grandiflora — bloom fairly large, of good form, in clusters. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) considers the colour very good — plant requires a lot of disbudding — a very promising variety. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 54 in.) states: vigorous, almost too much so — bloom a little loose but exhibition quality — a 'dowser', welcome in a world hungry for good yellows — needs to be disbudded. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: too much disbudding required to get specimen blooms, and there are too few blooms to disbud.

GOLDEN GIRL, Gr. (Meilland '59). Yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this variety only fair, can't compare with 'Buccaneer' as a yellow. Mr. De Kelver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) writes: a real nice rose, very eye-catching — slow starting first year. This is the best yellow, in the opinion of Miss Mason (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 40 in.); notes the bloom's high crown.

GOLDEN SLIPPERS, Fl. (Von Abrams, int. P. & D. '61). Yellow outside strongly flushed vermilion inside. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) notes: beautiful buds and colouring of flowers, but do not last long enough — slow repeater. Miss Mason (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) comments: an attractive colour, beautiful bud, but disappointing when open. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: has small, rather loose blooms of very attractive colour — floriferous — after poor start became a worth while variety. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) disagrees with most of last year's comments on this variety; for him it is a very pretty bush, blooming profusely most of the time — considers it a good rose; notes that failure to win A.A.R.S. rating means nothing, 'I have several which have won it, and are not worth a hoot!' Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: a spreading plant, not vigorous — adds a pretty colour to the garden at times, but that's all, fleeting — disease-free so far.

GOLDJUWEL, Fl. (Tantau '59). Lemon-yellow. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: variety produces full double flowers in trusses, hold colour well — bloom cycles very slow — no blackspot in a wet season.

GOLD MARIE, Fl. (Kordes '58). Deep yellow with orange-red edging. Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) reports this rose showed much improvement in the second year — never out of bloom, and lots of it. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this an excellent all-round rose — blooms freely produced, bright and attractive at all stages — strong, healthy bush. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) feels that this variety has earned a place in the garden — not spectacular. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

GOLD TOPAZ, Fl. (Kordes '63). Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: the colour of this variety is similar to 'Chantre' and 'Vienna Charm' — blooms of good form, but not too many — this rose looks promising, colour is chief attraction. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also comments on the unusual colour, which could be called a blend of amber, tan and yellow — bush of upright growth — full double bloom in small clusters, also singly to a stem.

GRANADA, H.T. (Lindquist '63). Pink carmine yellow blend. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: continues to be a vigorous free-flowering variety in a very spectacular colour combination — opens up rather quickly from bud stage, and therefore appears a difficult rose to exhibit, but as a garden variety is well worth its keep. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: truly a winner and fully merits its A.A. award. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes the holly-like foliage, bush of average height — slight fragrance. Mr. Hiett (1 pl.; 1 yr.) feels, while variety did not make much growth in first year, it looks promising. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: 'I am not overly impressed with it this year' — not a show rose. 'What a grand rose' suggests Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) — good form and growing habits — would recommend without hesitation. Mr. Mayer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reserves judgement: spreading growth is not too vigorous — sparse blooms somewhat loose. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 21 in.) also found the variety not too vigorous — bloom of excellent quality, but low on quantity. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) likes the attractive colour, but blooms are small if plentiful. Mrs. Packard (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) writes of the 'wild array of colours' — some mildew. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) is critical of its weak stems, tendency to sprawl, not many blooms — very fragrant but will discard, much overrated. In the opinion of Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) this variety, with good culture can be grown to exhibition size and form — an attractive rose in the garden — successfully shown in P.N.W. shows in '64. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also likes this 'charming decorative' that should be here to stay, but blooms are not exhibition size or style.

GRUSS an BERLIN, H.T. (Kordes '63). Light red. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: a new variety of good form and foliage — holds promise. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: fairly vigorous bush — nice exhibition bud, some above average — appears to be a fine new medium scarlet-red. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) observes: strong plant, large foliage, stiff canes — long bud of exhibition quality, (planting 50 in W.U.C. Garden).

HAPPY, Fl. (de Ruiter, int. River Ranch '61). Currant-red. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments on the unusual small, shiny foliage, looking more like a hedge plant than a rose — blooms only in spring and early summer — many tiny roses make up the conical heads.

HALLOWEEN, H.T. (Int. McConnell '62). Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: a strong plant, with huge blooms of orange, yellow and gold, in fair quantity, but not attractive in form — except for delightful fragrance, am not impressed.

HANS VERSCHUREN, H.T. (Verschuren '61). A vigorous-growing variety in the gold-coloured class, reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) — had too many blooms of poor form and confused centres.

HAWAII, H.T. (Boerner '60). Orange-coral. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: blooms particularly attractive on this variety and hold well when full. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers 'Super Star' far superior — a tall grower, shy on bloom — may be better when established. Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 2, 5 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: bloom has good form and average petalage — some fragrance. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) advises: a healthy plant, but slow in growth — few blooms — will await next year. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: after waiting for this for several years, its performance was very disappointing — small, straggly bush — but the few flowers were so attractive, I'll try again. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 55 in.) comments: plant very tall and lanky — colour is only outstanding feature. Mrs. Packard (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: gave poor performance in my garden — not dependable — ugly foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) observes: tall-growing, leggy bush — bloom good form but opens quickly and loses colour — shy bloomer — a garden decorative rose. Mrs. Steinbergs (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.) says: 'I love the orange-pink colour' — bloom of good form, fragrant — but it is not very hardy, one plant did not survive. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: blooms of good colour but lack substance — does not like winter.

HEAT WAVE, Fl. (Swim '58). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 28 in.) comments: this variety has well-formed bloom of almost H.T.-type. Mr. Hiett (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) observes: good strong bush — won three firsts at local show — healthy grower — very pleased with this. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: continues to be very stunning — has excellent form and brilliant colour. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

HEIDELBERG, S. (Kordes '59). Rich crimson. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports this variety had slow growth — blooms were well-shaped — would like more. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 72 in.) comments: finest red shrub of all — produces throughout the season — medium-sized clusters of H.T. form blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 9 ft.) observes: a semi-climber type — profusely produced blooms single or in clusters — H.T. form — fragrant — a fine rose everyone should have.

HEINZ ERHARDT, Fl. (Kordes '62). Deep red. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 23 in.) comments: a healthy plant—blooms nice colour, just average amount — slightly fragrant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: one of the best dark reds, this variety has quite a bit of class — resembles 'Carrousel'.

HELEN SCHOEN. H.T. (Von Abrams '62). Deep red. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: this rose has rather heavy petalage — not too much bloom — very little fragrance — looks like a good red. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: production was below average — seems to be a first-rate exhibition bud on a vigorous plant. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: bloom of perfect exhibition type — poor repeater — fragrant. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 46 in.) suggests: a variety only for one who wishes to exhibit — far too few blooms. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) notes: beautiful fragrant blooms, but too few — will plant more next year.

HIGH ESTEEM, H.T. (Von Abrams '61). Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: this two-toned pink is very attractive, very fragrant and long-lasting; a generous bloomer, some mildew.

HONEYMOON (Honigmond), Fl. (Kordes '60). Yellow. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: a really fine yellow and a pleasant addition to our garden — bush hardy and clean. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: rather taller-

growing than average — blooms best in cool weather — good form, with ample petals — no fragrance. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2,4 yrs.; 40 in.) advises: variety shows increasing bloom production — had some blackspot in a bad year, no mildew. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 15 in.) mentions its slow growth, with too few blooms, though nice colour. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: did very well this year — profuse bloom — if colour held as well as 'Allgold', would consider it the better.

HUMORESKE, Min. (Jan Spek, int. McGredy '58). Two-toned pink Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 9 in.) reports: this variety blooms continuously, singly and in clusters. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

ICEBERG, Fl. (Kordes, int. McGredy '58). Pure white. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) likes this tall-growing excellent white — pretty at all stages. Mrs. Ferguson (10 pls.; 3 yrs.) writes: words still fail to describe this rose; this year especially it has been a pleasure and a joy. Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: rather sprawling bush — always in bloom, of excellent quality — still a favourite, consider it the best white floribunda. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 3 yrs.) notes: attractive bush, with splendid leathery foliage — really is a continuous bloomer. Mr. Hiett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) advises: bush had bad time wintering — not too many flowers — hope it will do better next year. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 36 in.) says: 'am still amazed at this rose, why can't we have a pink and a red like this?' — never stops blooming from June to October. Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 2,4 yrs.; 42 in.) still recommends this variety to those who wish a top white floribunda. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 25 in.) likes this healthy, vigorous, bushy plant. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 44 in.) considers it one of the best and recommends without hesitation. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) calls it 'the perfect landscape rose' — by October 15, 417 blooms had been counted, as cut. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) says: a good variety in every way — buds exquisite — fragrance good. Mr. Spencer (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) mentions that blooms held, even in the rain. Mrs. Steinbergs (4 pls.; 2,4 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: the best white floribunda I know for Newfoundland — in bloom the whole season — very beautiful pink-tinged buds opening to pure white — a great hedge rose. On first year's performance, Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) does not feel too sure of its value in his area. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

INTERMEZZO, H.T. (Dot '62). Lavender. Great improvement over last year, reports Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) ; not a heavy bloomer but did produce a few of good quality — possibly better results will continue. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: variety holds colour well — very full — dark green foliage — slight fragrance. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) notes: has poor bud form and it is not suitable for exhibition — only a fair bloomer so far. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.: 1 yr.) writes: 'a good rose if you like lavender! I think it a most funereal colour for a rose garden'.

INVITATION, H.T. (Swim '61). Salmon-pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises: a sturdy clean bush — plenty of bloom. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: looks like a salmon version of 'Mojave', and to me not so attractive — just below exhibition quality — nice bud, but not outstanding variety. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 85 in.) writes: 'this is so easy to grow' — growing in semi-shade had no mildew in a foggy season — had lovely flowers.

ISABEL DE ORTIZ, H.T. (Kordes '62). Rose-red with silvery reverse. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: tall, upright growth — a good exhibition variety — would recommend as I've bought more. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: an exceptional rose, 'beautiful' seems inadequate — feel it could be a winner in any show. Mr. Magee (4 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: a very fine spring and fall exhibition variety — much improved over '63 — won Queen of Show at Detroit, fall '64. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: bloom

large and well-shaped — a very promising rose, might be one of the best, if hardy. Mr. Mitchell (60 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 30 in.) calls this a 'connoisseur's rose' — has seen nothing better for exhibition. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 25 in.) also refers to large exhibition type bloom, but finds it a shy bloomer. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) advises: have trouble keeping this alive, though finally has a basal cane and a wonderful full flower. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: have great hopes for this one — fair amount of bloom in first year. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) notes: bloom of excellent form, high-pointed centre — will get more. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) points out: produces a spectacular exhibition bloom, which should be shown young, before it splits, has enough petals and size to permit this. Mr. White (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) likes the very attractive flowers and is anticipating good results when established.

IVORY FASHION, Fl. (Boerner '58). Ivory white. Mrs. Antoft (15 pls.; 1 yr.; 25 in.) reports: large attractive blooms are produced on healthy, bushy plants — good repeater. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 28 in.) likes the beautifully formed flowers — 'tops'. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) considers this one of the most beautiful roses, but a poor repeater. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) writes: its warm, lovely shade of off-white, enhanced by the exquisite golden stamens, delights us; also, unusual in a floribunda, it has a sweet perfume. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 25 in.) observes: plant of slow growth — a few really good blooms in the spring, but only a few for remainder of season — quality not too good. Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: performance so far promises this will be one of the best whites — bud high-centred, bloom large. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states: one of my favourites — not many blooms but worth waiting for. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 18 in.) says simply: unfortunately, cannot get it to grow. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) after observing it for a season, wonders: why did I never have it before? — its golden stamens give it a unique beauty. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

JACK FROST, H.T. (Int. Great Western Nurseries '62). White. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: blooms are promising in bud, but most fail to open fully. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 23 in.) reports: had strong healthy growth in first year. Mr. Magee (4 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: tall, upright plant — bloom of fine form, but not too free — some mildew and blackspot — winter tender. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) rates bloom as of exhibition form, at times seem too large for foliage — not registered with A.R.S.

JERRY DESMONDE, H.T. (Norman '59). Pink. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: this rose has not produced one good bloom this year, so have discarded it. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) states: a great disappointment to me — few flowers. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) says: was humanely put out of its misery this spring. *(This seems unanimous!)*

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG. Gr. (Armstrong '61). Dark red. Mrs. Antoft (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) observes: a large full rose — attracts much attention by excellent performance — will increase planting. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: 'if you need a good red grandiflora, this is it!' Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: not many blooms in first year to my disappointment — flowers full-petalled, flat in shape, long-lasting — like the colour. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: better this year than ever, rather late starting to bloom — no fragrance. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: blooms are well-formed and attractive, but darken with age and tend to ball, its only fault — floriferous. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 46 in.) finds the variety rather disappointing — not many blooms. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) describes his plant as upright and vigorous in growth, with many blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) rates this a garden decorative, not an exhibition variety — free bloomer. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: 'why I keep it I don't know' — dull flat blooms — fortunately not too many of them!

JUNE PARK, H.T. (Bertram Park '58). Deep rose-pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports: has not lived up to promise of first year, only good in June — requires careful pruning — fragrant. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: healthy low-growing bush — blooms exhibition quality — careful pruning required. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) notes: low-spread growth — blooms of excellent form and substance — fragrant. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) also refers to sprawling nature of variety — bloom of good form — prolific. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) rates bloom as exhibition — not very profuse — needs no disbudding and is generally available at show time. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) states: a fine rose, with a lovely colour—disease-resistant. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

KING'S RANSOM, H.T. (Morey, int. J.&P. '61). Golden yellow. Mrs. Antoft (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) finds this variety free flowering — fragrant — with healthy dark foliage. Mr. Antrobus (1 pl.; 1 yr.) regrets he lost his plant during first winter, after fall planting. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: a compact bush — a useful addition to the yellows, but not outstanding. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises: very poor results in first year — no bloom to speak of and poor in quality — may improve with age, second chance in '65. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) enthuses: an outstanding rose, one of the most beautiful yellows — long-lasting — after three years seems quite hardy. Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) states: slow starter, but better later on — excellent bloom form — fragrant. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) says: a good clear yellow that is hard to beat in its class — seems to have more winter 'kill-back' than average. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: the best of the yellows I've encountered — bloom of exhibition quality — so far no faults. Miss Mason (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) thinks this a 'very handsome rose'—slow opener, good for exhibition. Mr. Mayer (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: produced average amount of bloom in first year — flowers unfortunately are star-shaped and slightly flat when fully open, not long-lasting — remains to be seen whether this is the yellow I have been looking for. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) says: blooms large, of exhibition type — plant seems hardy, though not particularly robust. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 52 in.) notes: tall, upright, free flowering — holds colour well. Mr. Patterson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) writes: 'perhaps the best yellow yet'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 54 in.) comments: stems weak in summer — free bloomer spring and fall — occasional exhibition form. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: 'a bright spot in the garden'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) states: lost four of five plants — still an excellent exhibition variety, shall replace them.

KLAUS STORTEBEKER, H.T. (Kordes '62). Bright red. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: tall and vigorous bush — good foliage — flowers on long, stiff stems. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: this year the variety really showed what it could do — good strong canes — disease-resistant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this a below-average red, except in fall, when it produces exhibition blooms, with long pointed buds on strong stems — in spring and summer flowers are poorly formed. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: a tall bush, fair number of stems — plenty of very high class blooms — will be a terrific show variety.

KORDES PERFECTA SUPERIOR, H.T. (Kordes '63). Deep pink. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: 'I like this rose — similar in growth habit to 'Kordes Perfecta', though blooms appear to have slightly fewer petals and colour is deeper'. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: bloom of good form, petals are quite heavily veined — fragrant. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) comments: a lovely deep pink — good bloomer — exhibition quality — tips of petals sometimes black like 'Perfecta' — shows promise. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: appears to be identical with 'Perfecta' except for

colour — it will be interesting to see if the 'Perfecta' form and growth are as striking when translated to pink — had some quite good bloom.

LADY SONIA, S. (Mattock '62). A fine yellow-flowered shrub that gave a beautiful display in June, reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) — H.T.-shaped buds, opening rather rapidly to lighter yellow blooms — healthy and hardy to date.

LADY ZIA, H.T. (Park '59). Light orange-scarlet. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: disappointed that bloom does not match B.P.'s picture. Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: a very good exhibition type — not a heavy bloomer, but quality good — her ladyship may be a little coy but she shall continue to have a room in my garden. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) states: shy on bloom and vigour. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4, 5 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: am still confused about this variety, it is such an 'in-and-outer' — can be outstanding and then the opposite — guess I will continue to grow it. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: while blooms are all one could ask for, well-formed and long-lasting, am losing patience with its very poor bloom production — three or four per season are not enough. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) finds the copper beach-coloured foliage most attractive — has some bloom of excellent quality, though some split centres. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) also notes the attractive foliage of shining green, but it can blackspot. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.), Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) and Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) all agree as to this combination of the excellent and the disappointing, which Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) thus explains: 'an ornery rose if there ever was one', and in his opinion the variety is not suited to Vancouver climate. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) bluntly adds: subject to winter-kill, and I could not care less.

LAVENDER GIRL, Fl. (Meilland '58). A strong-growing compact plant, states Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.), with blooms of H.T.-type, in fair quantities, which are long-lasting — has no disease. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*
LAVENDER LASSIE, S. (Kordes '59). Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: a tall, strong-growing bush — flowers in large trusses — fragrant — disease-free.

LAVENDER PRINCESS, Fl. (Boerner '59). Mrs. Antoft (7 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) states: a free flowering plant — am not fond of this colour, some people like it just because it is different. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: strong bushy plant, with two periods of heavy bloom — colour deep and decided — no good as cut flowers, which quickly drop. Mr. Woodward (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had satisfactory results in the first year.

LEGENDARY, H.T. (P&D, '62). Pale pink. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: tall, upright, vigorous growth — bloom clear, unshaded light pink — very fine fall exhibition bloom, long-lasting — above average production. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: free flowering — blooms of perfect form but small, petals reflex attractively. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 44 in.) notes: produces medium-size pale pink blooms with some fragrance — 'I prefer 'Royal Highness' '. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: an excellent grower, with exhibition blooms if well-grown— healthy bush.

LIBERTY BELL, H.T. (Kordes '63). Deep pink with lighter reverse. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: bush vigorous, upright, with huge blooms. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: this variety produced many confused centres in summer — my bush not good in first year — not equal to 'Isabel de Ortiz'. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: splendid growth with good foliage -- not yet very free flowering — not yet tested for hardiness.

LILAC CHARM, Fl. (LeGrice '61). A pale lilac-mauve. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises: low-growing bushy plant — many blooms for first year --

very pretty variety. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) rather liked the almost single charming flower, and look forward to improvement.

LILAC DAWN, Fl. (Armstrong '64). Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: this is a husky bush for this colour — has many two-inch full blooms on the stems — nice colour.

LILLI MARLENE, Fl. (Kordes, int. McGredy '59). Scarlet-red. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: vigorous and free flowering in first year — good variety with attractive colour — certainly decorative. Mrs. Ferguson (10 pls.; 4 yrs.) comments: a very wonderful red — strong, healthy, disease-resistant. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 4 yrs.) writes: a very pleasing and satisfactory rose as to colour, foliage and bloom. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: there is always room for a good dark red floribunda, and this is it — quite floriferous — tendency to mildew. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: another excellent red — very free flowering and attractive. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) says: tried to redeem itself, bloomed a lot, but feel there are many better floribundas. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this an outstanding variety. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: nearly always in flower, 'a good one'.

LITTLE SHOWOFF, Cl. Min. (Moore '60). An interesting yellow with a bit of orange, reports Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 15 in.); would grow taller if more people would keep the climbing miniature pruned lower, they will have more bloom and a better bush.

LOTTE GUNTHART, H.T. (Armstrong '65). Dark crimson. 'I am not impressed with this new one,' writes Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.); has not done well in my shaded garden, few blooms, not outstanding; named after a Swiss artist — 'Oklahoma' is more exciting.

LUCKY PIECE, H.T. (Gordon, int. Wyant '62). Salmon-pink. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) reports: a variety of sturdy growth — winter hardy — reasonably good bloomer — another year will tell the story.

LUCY CRAMPHORN, H.T. (Kriloff '60). Orange-red. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: one plant quite nice, colour of 'Aztec', poorer one might be 'Super Star', it was so orange.

MALIBU, Fl. (Morey '59). Coral orange-red. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: a good bloomer — sturdy little plant with flowers like 'Montezuma'.

MANX QUEEN, Fl. (Dickson '63). Gold with orange tips. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: a floribunda of variable colour, in the fall coming quite pale, 'I am not fond of these pink-yellow blends when colour is not clear'.

MAXIM, Fl. (Tantau '61). Vermilion. A 'Super Star'-coloured floribunda that is quite good, reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — family resemblance to 'Resolut' — free blooming.

MELROSE, H.T. (Dickson '63). Creamy-white overlaid cherry-red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: an average rose in its first year — medium-size bud of fair form — there are many in the 'Perfecta' colour range now and this did not appear outstanding.

MEMORIAM, H.T. (Von Abrams, P.&D. '61). White to pale luminous pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: delicate pink to white blooms of exhibition quality on a small plant. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: blooms continuously, not many at a time, long-lasting — definitely a novelty — surely stands out in the beds. Mr. Magee (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: nearly all bloom is exhibition quality — some mildew (with many other varieties).

Miss Mason (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) states: the huge buds rarely open fully — disappointing. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) advises: low-growing bush — high-centred blooms of exhibition quality. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also refers to the number of blooms of excellent exhibition quality—long-lasting. Mr. Patterson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) agree as to exhibition type of bloom, but the latter notes a tendency to ball in moist atmosphere. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) feels, while shape is satisfactory, bloom is too small for exhibition — 'a good reliable garden rose'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) found the rose very satisfactory in its first year — almost as good as 'Royal Highness'.

MERRY WIDOW, Gr. (Lammerts '58). Velvety crimson. Mrs. Antoft (22 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: blooms are of very attractive shape and colour, produced continuously. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: sturdy bush — prolific bloomer — H.T.-type flowers. Mr. Lawton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) comments: attractive blooms and lots of them, all season — nice in bud, when fully open inclined to loose petalage — tall vigorous bush. Dr. Lea (6 pls.; 1 yr.) writes: 'in my garden this is a one-summer-only plant; I have never succeeded in bringing one through the winter; it is so attractive I am tempted to try again!' Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) considers this an excellent grandiflora for any garden — continuous bloom — very pleasing fragrance. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

MILORD, H.T. (McGredy '62). Bright red. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers bloom of this variety is not up to exhibition standard. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: flowers rather on the small side — quick to repeat — fragrant. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: a good garden rose, not an exhibition variety — plenty of repeat bloom — upright growth — a touch of mildew.

MIRACLE, Fl. (Verbeck, int. Ilgenfritz '61). Yellow blend. Mrs. MacDonald (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) reports: both plants are 'own-root' roses, the second is a cutting from the first cutting; both bloomed profusely all summer; colour of roses is true to original, but flowers seem to be larger.

MISCHIEF, H.T. (McGredy '61). Coral-salmon. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: satisfactory growth but not prolific bloom — flowers of excellent quality — healthy plant. 'A delightful colour', is the comment of Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.). Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) states: had many flowers of good form all summer, non-fading — spreading growth habit. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.: 3 yrs.; 30 in.) terms this 'a beautiful rose' — excellent form — but would like more flowers. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: an attractive free blooming variety that is too small, and not long enough stemmed for exhibition. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) observes: a strong plant, with attractive bloom, of good quality and quantity. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) points out that well-shaped blooms hold colour, and are fragrant. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) finds this a good garden rose, flowers are impervious to wet weather. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: mine seems to be a clear pink sport — heavy bloomer — excellent foliage. Mr. Parker (5 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 48 in.) mentions blooms of small perfect form — very floriferous — will stand rain — 'a garden must'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) says this one has possibilities — healthy grower — more than average bloom. Mr. White (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) emphasizes has long-lasting flowers, when cut.

MISS IRELAND, H.T. (McGredy '61). Orange-yellow bicolour. Still a slow-growing variety, with sparse bloom, reports Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.), occasionally will produce a really nice specimen, not large but well-formed, then you have to be patient for the next — 'may be the Irish in the girl'. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: moderate growth first year — beautiful colour — late traces of mildew — worth a trial. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.;

1 yr.; 26 in.) considers this a good garden rose — colour attractive but a bit thin. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) also likes the lovely colour, though finds flower a bit small in summer. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: rather thin bush — average number of blooms — slight fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: a leggy plant — moderate bloomer — attracts attention in the garden but is just a new-coloured trifle — not important. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) will give his bush one more year to prove itself — niggardly bloomer — poor grower.

MISTER LINCOLN, H.T. (Armstrong '65). This is a very vigorous red, with quite a nice bud, reports Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) but is not quite exhibition standard; it opens too rapidly — may be popular, but not a show winner.

MOUNT SHASTA, Gr. (Swim '62). White. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: no improvement over first year. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 5 ft.) comments: plant produces beautiful creamy-white bloom with slightly frilled outer edges — tall, vigorous growth — a 'must'. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) states: a fine white H.T., a little loose in the bud for perfection, but still one of the best — has a large exhibition bud. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 4, 5 ft.) observes: an exhibition white, much larger than most hybrid teas — most blooms on single stems — tall and upright, with excellent foliage — hardy and disease-resistant.

MUNSTER, S. (Kordes '58). Pink overlaid red. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) reports: a very vigorous bush, with lots of double pink flowers, repeats if not cut back. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

MY CHOICE, H.T. (LeGrice '58). Pale carmine, light yellow reverse. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: produces exhibition bloom, but too few — was slow in starting this year — disease free. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 38 in.) comments: tall plant — blooms rather scarce — colour not too good. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; 60 in.) states: an excellent variety — large exhibition blooms, freely produced, beautiful colouring — very fragrant. 'I am cooling off on this rose, having had very few good blooms' writes Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.). Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) calls it an ungainly grower, poor bloomer, flowers don't last. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) on the other hand says: 'now I'm satisfied, it can be beautiful and is'. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

NEW EUROPE, Fl. (Gaujard, int. Ilgenfritz '64). Vermilion. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: this is a spreading, well-foliated bush, with small semi-double flowers, in the 'Super Star' colour.

NEW PENNY, Min. (Moore '62). Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) reports: has orange-red one-inch flowers — a good strong-growing bush — bloom repeats well — hardy and disease-resistant.

NOBILITY, H.T. (Boerner '60). A blush salmon-pink of quite good form, writes Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.), nothing is just like it — can be exhibition, but the variety, although good just misses being one of the top roses — blackspots.

OLE, Fl. (Armstrong '64). Orange-red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) comments: 'so dependable and so colourful' — good fall bloomer — flowers long-lasting, distinctive — clean shining green foliage.

ORANGEADE, Fl. (McGredy '59). Orange-vermilion. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) writes: 'my unqualified approval to Sam McGredy — I like this rose!' Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: variety has always given me an excellent performance — a top floribunda. Mr. Parker (4 pls. 1, 5 yrs.; 40 in.) agrees it is one of the best — good colour — plenty of good trusses of bloom.

Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) comments on the beautiful glossy foliage — always in bloom—one of the best. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 36 in.) points out it is a near-single — he also rates it highly. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) wants to know: 'where has this rose been all my life?' — would like a few more petals on bloom.

ORANGE DELBARD, H.T. (Delbard '61). Orange-red. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds the quality of bloom on this new variety isn't up to much, nor is the colour — growth was good — flowers look dreadful, washed out, faded and sick after first few hours — will discard.

ORANGE ELF, Min. Cl. (Moore '59). An orange-yellow that fades to white in open bloom, reports Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 12 in.); another one to keep pruned low for more bloom — a spreading bush — will blackspot if not protected — hardy.

ORANGE FLAME, H.T. (Meilland '62). Vermilion to orange-scarlet. An excellent grower with attractive foliage and huge decorative blooms, reports Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.), not a bad rose, but on the whole not wonderful either!

ORANGE SENSATION, Fl. (de Ruiter '61). Orange-vermilion. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 21 in.) comments: colour is pleasing — bushy plant — good show in fall (up to October 29) — blooms in clusters — fragrant. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: variety is intermittent in blooming — 'a good rose, but we can't make room for all these sensational introductions!'

ORCHID MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '60). Lavender orchid to lavender. Mr. Hiett (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: not many flowers, and not of good quality — will not bother with it again. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) finds this variety very ordinary, does not live up to its name, not recommended.

ORIENTAL CHARM, H.T. (Duehrsen '60). Turkey-red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: this strong bush almost a shrub — semi-double bloom that attracts many rose-lovers — at right stage a large bloom of bright red is very beautiful. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 65 in.) notes variety does well in either full sun or semi-shade — produces exciting oriental poppy-like flowers — very popular here.

PADDY McGREDY, Fl. (McGredy '62). Deep pink. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: bushes well clothed with excellent foliage — flowers of good form, come singly and in small clusters, quantity better than average — winter hardy without protection. Mrs. Meiklejohn (2 pls.; 2 ys.; 24 in.) comments: H.T.-type blooms are profuse and continuous — after a slow start is now our top floribunda. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) advises: received a poor plant, produced initial spring showing of 13 perfectly formed blooms, but not another to date. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes: a low-growing bush — well-formed blooms of medium size. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) states: still a disappointment — little growth — colour poor except in cool weather. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: 'now we have something!' — simply covered in bloom, counted 32 on one plant — long-lasting H.T.-type of good size. Mr. White (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) finds this a very free flowering variety — hardy.

PAPA MEILLAND, H.T. (Int. Wheatcroft '63). Dark red. 'After all the rave notices it got overseas,' states Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.), 'I would sum it up as a big disappointment' — looks like a poor relation of 'Crimson Glory' or 'Josephine Bruce' — will give it another chance. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 25 in.) reports: only one plant survived, only three blooms of poor quality and colour, size small, slow growth (neighbour had a similar experience) — foliage healthy — hope for better results next year. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: received

weak plants late (have seen it 60 in. on one-year multiflora) — bloom of fine exhibition quality — a new variety that is undoubtedly the best exhibition very dark red, which will beat 'Oklahoma', et al. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: plant had large blooms, very fragrant. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) also received a weak plant — had few blooms — will keep another year. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) observes: not many flowers this year — bloom has not many petals, opens rather loosely — fragrant — hope for better results next year.

PASCALI, H.T. (Lens '63). White. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: low-growing plant with clean foliage — blooms pretty well all summer, long-lasting — 'a lovely white in first year'. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: small to medium sized blooms, with parted petals — a good arrangement and garden rose, not for exhibition — might be classed grandiflora. Mr. Mitchell (52 pls.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) observes: a strong-growing bush, with large heavy foliage — blooms medium size — creamy white flushed pink in bud. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds results satisfactory in first year — bloom of very good form, small. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) notes: has not the form of 'White Knight' — a free bloomer — should do well in second year.

PICCADILLY, H.T. (McGredy '60). Red and yellow bicolour. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: this variety blossomed a full week ahead of other hybrid teas — an attractive rose. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 30 in.) rates this one of the best bicolours — average amount of bloom and quality excellent. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) thinks this rose supersedes 'Tzigane' — best bicolour since 'Condesa de Sastago', and that's saying something. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) says: a really fine yellow bicolour — this year better than ever. Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) likes the neat way it grows — not spectacular bloom but attractive. Dr. Gowland (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: high-centred bloom of good form — really spectacular in autumn — worth having. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 26 in.) states: has proved itself as a 'stayer' — bright and cheerful — should be with us for some time. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 22 in.) found the variety slow growing, blooms scarce, but very lovely when you get them — 'this rose has been a disappointment to me'. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) observes: a profuse bloomer — very attractive in the garden from a distance — delightful buds, but open flowers lack form. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) says: bush of strong sturdy growth — blooms attractive but do not last long — shall keep it. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) suggests: has done better this year — good colour, but thin — am trying some new plants next year. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) refers to the beautiful reddish foliage of this rose — blooms freely, long-lasting, of glowing colour, but pales somewhat. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 42 in.) writes: this bicolour, though thin and opening fast, has good form and is useful as an exhibition variety — a good garden rose. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) also likes this as a garden variety; massed, it is sensational. Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1, 3, 4 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: rate this in my top three favourite hybrid teas, am again increasing.

PINK DUCHESS, H.T. (Boerner '59). Pink blend. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: variety has attractive bloom, but it is sparse. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) also notes sparseness of bloom — is not improving with age — an occasional bloom of good quality, but plants seem delicate and do not develop new growth to create enthusiasm. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 35 in.) reports: has beautiful blooms on strong stems, of good form — 'one of our choice roses'.

PINK PARFAIT, Gr. (Swim '60). Medium to light pink. A prolific bloomer, over 100 on one bush in August, states Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) — could we ask more? Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.), while he had much better results this year, asks why is this variety classed as grandiflora, any more

than 'Daily Sketch' a floribunda? — while all plants bloomed quite well, flowers don't last long, and are small. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) suggests: a most decorative variety in the garden — abundant bloom, but not long-lasting in the heat — an unusual rose. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: very good growth and bloom — 'will say it could be a rose for our cold Flin Flon climate'. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) considers it 'one of the best all-purpose roses'. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: growth slow but healthy — blooms nice pink, and there are usually some — can't see it as a grandiflora. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: 'one of the best of its kind' — blooms small, perfectly formed, very bright and attractive — never fails to attract favourable comments from visitors. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 25 in.) advises: plant has improved each year. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: in a cool season, plants were covered in bloom all summer — no good in hot weather. This is a good decorative rose, in the opinion of Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.). Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) points out that plant blooms heavily in spring and fall — 'a very worth-while rose for the garden'. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) agrees with criticism of classification, thinks it resembles floribunda more than grandiflora — has so few petals is almost single — buds open quickly, open rose fades.

PINK PEACE, H.T. (Meilland, int. C.&P. '59). Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 52 in.) finds this a strong bushy grower, with constant rose colour (not pink) bloom in large numbers, six inches across. Mr. Antrobus (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: was really 'super' this year. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) mentions the good exhibition bloom of this variety. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: large well-shaped buds and bloom, lasts well in sun or rain — good repeater. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) states: showed a fair amount of bloom — good healthy growth. 'I always recommend this rose to anyone starting in with roses' writes Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 3,6 yrs.; 48 in.) — has nicely-shaped blooms, with full petals and some fragrance. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1,4 yrs.; 50 in.) comments: strong healthy grower — always has some bloom — should be a good variety for beginners. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: a most dependable rose — very free flowering — at October 25 has more blooms and buds than any other. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) refers to the large bloom of lovely rose colour, and its good growing habits. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 48 in.) states: large bush, good foliage — not many blooms, but large and long-lasting. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 48 in.) points out that form of the bloom varies, colour fades to an unattractive hue — 'everyone but me seems to like it'. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) admits: 'this is the first year I have a good word for this rose' — previously indistinct in colour and loose in form — this year had some beautiful blooms, some exhibition, but not uniform. *(Last year (5th) for reporting this rose.)*

PREMIER BAL, H.T. (Meilland '59). Pink blend. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: never fails to produce magnificent exhibition blooms — not too many in season, but what we get are spectacular — disease free. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) comments: my wife's favourite, for its delicate lilac shading — 'I would like to see more blooms'.

PRESIDENT DR. SCHROEDER, H.T. (Kordes '59). Crimson-red. Still a very satisfactory rose, reports Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.), not prolific but flowers of exhibition standard — healthy, attractive foliage. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) comments: a very beautiful red and we are happy with it — clean, disease-resistant.

PRIMA BALLERINA, H.T. (Tantau '58). Cherry-pink. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) states: one of the best for vigour, foliage, long-lasting exhibition bloom and fragrance. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) considers this a good garden rose — pleasant cherry colour — fragrant. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes:

'spectacular' seems the right word for this rose — strong canes — glossy leaves. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: has as beautiful foliage as one could hope for, but almost no blooms, which do not last — may discard. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: a great favourite — well-shaped bloom — very fragrant. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) notes: blooms well in early part of year — very vigorous, thick strong canes. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this a good garden rose — reasonable amount of bloom, pretty fluted flowers — could be recommended. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: blooms are exhibition type, fragrant, am increasing stock. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

QUEEN FABIOLA, H.T. (Hazenberg '63). Orange-red. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: produces bloom of perfect form, with reflexed petals — last well as cut flowers — raises question: is it a floribunda or hybrid tea? — due to size of flowers it resembles a grandiflora.

QUEENIE, Fl. (Boerner '62). This variety features large clusters of light pink blooms, reports Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — blooms more the second year — needs winter protection.

RABBIE BURNS, H.T. (Arnot, int. Croll '59). Carmine-pink, base of petal yellow. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports: 'produced some of the most beautiful flowers I've ever seen, a shimmering vision of loveliness' — high-centred bloom is fragrant — try it. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: colour seems to glow — fragrant.

RED DANDY, Fl. (Norman '59). Bright scarlet. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: one plant winter-killed — blooms H.T.-type, rather few, very nice shape and colour when you get them. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: a H.T.-flowered floribunda of very fine form — not a free bloomer, otherwise one of the best — 'a large cluster is a thing of beauty'. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: a low bush — large double blooms of good colour, but not many.

RESOLUT, Fl. (Tantau '62). Orange-red. One of the 'Super Star'-coloured floribundas that have come out recently, reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) — this one seems good, but not better than others.

RINA HERHOLDT, H.T. (Herholdt '59). Cream flushed with pink. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: strong bush — bloom looks like 'Perfecta', but somewhat deeper in red shade, long-lasting — based on first year, might like it better than 'Perfecta'. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 45 in.) comments: this rose continues to perform well — bloom similar to 'Perfecta' — trace of mildew, easily controlled. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) observes: sturdy grower — fairly attractive bloom — will contract Rust — well worth growing.

ROSALEDA, H.T. (Da Silva '58). Blooms are a nice shade of pastel yellow, notes Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.), not large but pleasing — a good-looking garden rose — healthy plant. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

ROSE GAUJARD, H.T. (Gaujard '58). Vermilion with silvery white reverse. 'The star performer in this rainy season, constantly displaying very large exhibition type roses in unbelievable numbers', writes Mrs. Antoft (28 pls.; 2,3 yrs.; 54 in.). Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports he had many blooms with split centres. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) rates this a great rose, better than 'Perfecta' — many split centres, but of stunning beauty — lacks fragrance. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4,5 yrs.; 42 in.) continues pleased with this variety — exhibition blooms with tendency to split centres — when right, really topnotch. Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) comments: excellent in first year — blooms attractive and well-formed — split centres and ball in wet weather. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.)

also notes variable tendency: some flowers perfect, some split centres. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 50 in.) states: very strong-growing bush — very floriferous — long-lasting — split centres. Advises Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.): gave away two, will give last away this fall; wherever it goes it will grow and bloom; and this is all that's good about it — most flowers are ugly. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2,3 yrs.; 34 in.) considers variety a fine bedder (best viewed from a distance. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

ROSE QUEEN, H.T. (Whisler, int. Germain's '62). Coral-rose. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) comments: this low-growing bush is very attractive — loves a warm place and then blooms heavily — flowers colourful.

ROUGE DOT, H.T. (Dot '62). Deep red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: fairly vigorous plant — free blooming — buds of fair to good form, many double centres, and burn in the sun. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) states: blooms are not large but of beautiful form — a novelty.

ROYAL HIGHNESS, H.T. (Swim and Weeks '62). Light pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: blooms are well-formed and hold well — clean, sturdy bush. Mr. De Kelver (1 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: did not do so well — may do better next year — small bush was slow starting, too few nice blooms. Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: large bloom of exhibition form — fragrant — certainly worth growing. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states he received a very poor bush that produced one undistinguished bloom and then languished the rest of the year. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: moderately vigorous plant — bloom is exhibition type, tends to ball in wet weather — a good rose under unfavourable conditions. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: almost continuous in bloom — disappointed in colour (too pale) but form of buds perfect — good quantity. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) points out variety is healthy plant with plenty of bloom, but did not stand our rainy weather. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 48 in.) states: vigorous, upright growth, with dark glossy foliage — beautiful exhibition rose with high centre on firm stem — only moderate bloomer. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) likes the beautifully-formed blooms — resembles 'Anne Letts' — stingy bloomer but a real favourite. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) considers bloom of this variety inferior to 'Memoriam' — in damp weather petals become puckered and soggy, inclined to ball. Mr. Rogalski (5 pls.; 1,3 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: an excellent exhibition light pink — good addition to the garden — lots of bloom, all exhibition grade. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) rates this second to none as an exhibition variety — intermittent bloomer, moderate repeater. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) thinks everyone should grow this beauty — 'can wear a crown anytime'.

RUMBA, Fl. (Poulson '60). Yellow orange and red. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: a very bright attractive spot in the garden when in bloom, which is not often enough; showed promise in first year.

SABINE, H.T. (Tantau '62). Deep rose. Mr. Mitchell (52 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) notes: a good plant with strong foliage — pink suffused coral bloom resembles 'Prima Ballerina', which isn't bad — fragrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, H.T. (Lammerts, int. Germain's '62). Signal-red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: this is a great colour in the garden, almost no fading and lasts a long time — medium to low grower.

SANTA TERESA D'AVILA, H.T. (Da Silva '61). Pink and yellow bicolour. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this a very appealing rose; true, it is low-growing, but like 'Margaret' I'd hate to be without it. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) likes its beautifully-formed, pointed, long-lasting, fragrant blooms —

promises to be an excellent rose of exhibition quality. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: very disappointing in colour — in my garden, a harsh pink, a bit yellow at the base, a poor colour with a dirty lavender cast to the pink.

SARATOGA, Fl. (Boerner, int. J.&P. '64). White. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: again a profuse bloomer and very decorative in the garden — flowers do not last as long as 'Iceberg' but have good form. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: had a few blooms that came mostly as single specimens, and very slow to repeat — much blackspot. Mr. Hiett (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states: not very much growth by new bush — no flowers until near frost. Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: strong bush — bloom bigger than 'Iceberg', with many more petals — a good floribunda that deserves to be known to more rose growers. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) notes: colour was not pure white, showing some shading in the bud — will never take the place of 'Iceberg', showed promise, however. 'What a beautiful bloom and bud!' writes Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.), 'the finest white floribunda to date, even better than 'Iceberg', and that's going some!' Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) also likes this 'darling small plant with healthy attractive foliage' — flowers are small but perfectly formed and stay a nice clean white. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds the variety a quick repeater — blooms of H.T.-type, flowers singly and in clusters — vigorous and bushy — 'I prefer 'Iceberg'.' Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also considers this an excellent floribunda with better blooms than 'Iceberg'. The writer (2 pls.; 1 yr.) while not quite so enthusiastic, was impressed by first year performance — a very shapely bloom.

SCARLET GEM, Min. (Meilland '62). Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) reports: an orange-red with dark foliage — bud is ugly but bloom is beautiful — will blackspot without protection.

SCARLET QUEEN ELIZABETH, Fl. (Dickson '63). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: a late-arriving plant produced only a few blooms, which were grandiflora size and more of an orange-red than scarlet. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found a new bush took most of the summer to develop — very few blooms — not too vigorous.

SHERRY, Fl. (McGredy '60). Brownish-red. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: performance continues very satisfactory — had some blackspot this year (a bad one) — worth growing. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: good bush — flowers in heavy trusses, blooms large and well separated — unusual colour — foliage good.

SILVER LINING, H.T. (Dickson '59). Rose silvery pink reverse. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: attractive in bud, but have found it frequently fails to open past one-quarter stage. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: some lovely blooms this year — not floriferous but quality good — delightful shade of pink and silver — fragrant. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: bloom rather flat, not very pretty — still find blooms open very quickly and only last a short time in our summer weather. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2,3 yrs.; 34 in.) considers this a very beautiful rose — blooms well — won first at London show for fragrance. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 36 in.) states: a good rose — produces many blooms of many petals and good shape, last well. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: an exhibition and garden variety — don't care for colour but most do. Mr. Stollery (6 pls.; 4 yrs.; 24-30 in.) writes: would like more bloom — charming in all other respects. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) refers to the beautiful fragrant blooms — performance much ahead of last two years. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) likes this rose very much — average bloom production — attractive colour. *(Last year (5th) for reporting this rose.)*

SILVER TIPS, Min. (Moore '61). Bloom of medium pink with silver tips, which makes for an attractive flower — bush has loads of blooms, reports Mr. Rogalski (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.).

SIMONE, H.T. (Mallerin '61). Mauve. Mr. Antrobus (1 pl.; 1 yr.) was very satisfied with first year performance of this variety.

SINCERA, H.T. (Camprubi '63). Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 42 in.) reports: medium to large white bloom with fine exhibition bud form, quite full-petalled, neck is rather short — average amount of bloom — one of the best white hybrid teas in all respects. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) feels that 'Sincera' is not holding up the family reputation: 'Pilar Landecho' and 'Pedrables' are from the same hybridist. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: a white with good form — good foliage, though small — has to improve to be better than other whites.

SOMBRERO, Fl. (McGredy '62). Blooms are cream overlaid rose, turning to light red with age, writes Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) — healthy foliage — rather pleasing flowers in trusses.

SOUTH SEAS, H.T. (Int. J.&P. '61). Coral-pink. 'The flop of the year' according to Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) — 'doesn't impress me'. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: not so good — very little bloom and of poor quality — perhaps, as its name indicates, it belongs in a warmer climate — will get one more chance to stay north. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: 'has intriguing coral-pink blooms, with average number for the first year.

STADT KIEL, R. Kor. (Kordes '62). The June bloom on this orange-red shrub was very fine, states Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 84 in.); produced several heads that rivalled 'Diamant' in size and display — not very free in repeat bloom, but it was not watered — hardy.

STADT ROSENHEIM, R. Kor. (Kordes '61). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 72 in.) reports: this is a very fine shrub with H.T.-type flowers in the orange range of colour — in June put on a profuse display of bloom, with more repeat than 'Stadt Kiel' — hardy and healthy.

STARFIRE, Gr. (Lammerts '58). Cherry-red. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: blooms good colour and long-lasting, but not plentiful. Dr. Lea (5 pls.; 3,5 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: continues to be a favourite in our garden — has no faults — flowers of H.T.-shape and size, in clusters. Mr. Mayer (5 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: a prolific bloomer, comes in masses, good quality and long-lasting — variety should be mass-planted for best effect, then outstanding — disease free. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

STELLA, H.T. (Tantau '59). Pink blend. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: a rather ugly bud develops into an attractive bloom. 'Still a good garden and exhibition rose', states Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) — average amount of bloom — 'I can still recommend this one'. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: so beautiful last year, plainly disappointing this year, both in quality and quantity of bloom (it was an unusual season). Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: upright bush — average amount of bloom — seems more than usually resistant to rain. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 42 in.) observes: of vigorous growth — do not like the way flowers ball — would like to withhold further comments until next year. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: large colourful blooms are freely produced on stiff stems. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: shall keep for the sake of the beautiful fall blooms — vigorous growth — summer blooms poorly formed. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) finds this variety has very large striking blooms — lack fragrance — not prolific — while heavily petalled, most blooms have split centres. Mr. Patterson

(2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: beautiful two-toned pink — winter hardy and vigorous — fewer blooms in fall, many petals but not high-centred. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) finds the bloom of exhibition quality — bush needs disbudding — slight fragrance. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) considers the variety only fair — gives many crooked flowers — colour is kind of messy, whole deal looks over-ripe — it certainly grows! Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 2,3 yrs.; 30 in.) says: an excellent garden rose, worth a try by anyone. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) agrees heartily — one of the best garden varieties — lots of bloom.

ST. PAULI, Fl. (Kordes '58). Light red with creamy yellow reverse. Dr. Lea (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: an excellent rose, healthy and hardy — very free flowering — blooms long-lasting but tend to fade with age — probably about the best of this type. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

SUMMER SONG, Fl. (Dickson '62). Vivid orange and lemon-yellow. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: seems very dwarf — early blooms similar to 'Golden Slippers' — will know more next year.

SUMMER SUNSHINE, H.T. (Armstrong '62). 'In my opinion the best yellow to date' writes Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) — good bloom of a lovely deep yellow — a very good garden rose. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1 yr.) reports: a good deep yellow that opens fast — form and substance good — tall and seems disease-resistant — very promising. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: blooms of exhibition quality but open too fast in warm weather and colour fades in warmth — fragrant — slow repeater. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this one of the best garden varieties of recent years — perhaps the best yellow.

SUPER STAR (Tropicana), H.T. (Tantau '60). Light vermilion. This outstanding beautiful rose is like a stop-light in our gardens, writes Mrs. Antoft (7 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) — very free flowering throughout the entire season. Mr. Billington (4 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: quite an improvement in plant growth this year, but buds and flowers were small, even after extensive disbudding — seemed to improve in late summer — 'by no means the best in my garden'. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) finds this variety justifies all praise — particularly pleased with way bloom holds. Mr. Blakeney (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) says: 'everyone knows it is the best all-round rose today'. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) rates this rose very highly. Mr. Cadsby (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) notes: has outstanding colour — vigorous growth — superb cut flowers — probably greatest since 'Peace'. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says: an outstanding rose, always in bloom. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) observes: a Star rose, superb on all counts. Dr. Gowland (4 pls.; 2,3,4 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: really a fine rose. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) likes the bloom for both cutting and exhibition. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 44 in.) writes: its eye-catching colour draws many comments — a lovely rose for any garden. Mr. Jubien (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36-42 in.) notes: 'I like the colour and it is a good producer too'. Mr. Keenan (5 pls.; 1,3,4 yrs.) concurs in all the praise given this variety, as do Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 37 in.), Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) and Mr. Mayer (5 pls.; 3 yrs.; 45 in.). Some however disagree: Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports her plant disappointing both years — bloom production poor — colour good, but like several other new varieties — suggests her source of supply may be at fault, will try and secure on canina stock. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) also comments: fail to discover the cause for the enthusiasm for this rose, but will keep. Miss Mason (3 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports bush much better this year, tends to spread — more blooms, attractive colour and form. Mrs. Meiklejohn (2 pls.; 2,3 yrs.; 40 in.) finds the bloom on this variety a little small, though excellent in every respect. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: good growth but limited bloom of excellent quality. Mr. Mitchell (62 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: it would be difficult to fault this Wonder Rose, if it had larger foliage and less vigour — it's the tallest grower in the W.U.C.

Garden, with its colour and height it wants to take over. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) and Mrs. Morton (5 pls.; 2,3 yrs.; 48 in.) agree this rose is excellent. Mrs. Packard (8 pls.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) states: in the foggiest season on record this rose was very unhappy — mildewed and sulked — so different from last year — better put in a sunny spot. Mr. Parker (10 pls.; 1,4 yrs.; 60 in.) calls it 'an eye-catcher'. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) emphasizes its fragrance, 'out of this world'. By way of change, Mr. Spencer (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: for me it has made a very good potted rose for winter indoors, with February and March blooms from a Xmas-planted bush. Mr. Stollery (5 pls.; 2,3 yrs.; 30-48 in.) sums it up: a real rose all the way, a choice thing of the greatest beauty. Mr. Westbrook (8 pls.; 1,2,3 yrs.; 36 in.) raises a query: of four bushes from the same nursery, two grew huge blooms on individual stems, the others act like a floribunda — 'what gives?'

SUSPENSE, H.T. (Meilland '60). Deep red and yellow reverse. Mr. Antrobus (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports satisfaction with the first year performance of the variety. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: a winner both as an exhibition rose and as bedding variety — am very enthusiastic. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) states: has so few blooms that you forget what they're like between blooming. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: eye-catching in the bud but opens flat — unattractive bloom with confused centre — will discard. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: have lost my enthusiasm for this rose — blooms mostly are poorly formed and few in number. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) says he is not as much impressed with performance this year as last — very stingy with bloom — may have been victims of severe frosts, tornado and hailstorm! The writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) agrees with the general consensus: it is not an outstanding rose, in spite of some virtues.

SWARTHMORE, H.T. (Meilland '63). Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: deep rose bloom, that in the fall shows some black edges like 'Perfecta' — one of the finest of all exhibition varieties — bud holds very well and is perfect in form — foliage a little sparse — rather tender. Mr. Rogalski (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) considers this the best of the new roses — large exhibition bloom that holds — a real beauty of two shades of red — all should have it.

TAMBOURINE, Fl. (Dickson '59). Carmine-red and orange-yellow bicolour. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: a very striking bloom — this year had some very strong sprays — floriferous. The writer (2 pls.; 4,5 yrs.) considers this one of the best for bedding purposes — vigorous — continuous bloom. *(Last year (5th) for reporting this rose.)*

TANYA, H.T. (Maurice Combe, int. J.&P. '59). Burnt orange. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: very slow growth in first year and practically no bloom — may take time to develop — tendency to mildew. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: bloom of nice form, but fades quickly in the sun — better in late summer — sturdy, with good foliage — badly damaged by early frost. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) advises: this plant died on me this year, started but gave up the ghost — 'still like the colour'. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 32 in.) states: blooms are nice shape and colour, but rather few. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: has done better this year — fair amount of bloom — lovely colour, rather thin — bad for mildew. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) writes: my favourite for bloom production and colour — however, not winter hardy, am now reduced to one from six.

TEENAGER, H.T. (Croll '58). Soft pink to cerise bicolour. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 38 in.) considers this a good bicolour — blooms medium size — very fragrant — deep green foliage — 'a good-looking rose'. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

THANKSGIVING, H.T. (Warriner '62). A bronzy bicolour, comments Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) — loose, vigorous growing — a fair garden rose, but too poorly shaped for exhibition — only average performance in first year.

TONI LANDER, Fl. (Poulsen '61). Light tangerine. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: upright growth — full-petalled bloom, in clusters — no blackspot in a very wet season.

TORCH SONG, H.T. (Meilland, int. C.P. '59). Vermilion. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: variety is tall-growing — has rather tight bud, full petals — does well in hot weather — little fragrance — 'I like it'.

TRAVIATA, H.T. (Meilland '63). Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: bush received was a poor one and its performance was very disappointing; what blooms there were, were very attractive; deserves another try.

UNCLE WALTER, H.T. (McGredy '63). Red. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) wishes to reserve judgment for another year; this year produced a very vigorous plant — good foliage, not immune to mildew — blooms of good form and colour for the first two days and then blow wide open, therefore not an exhibition rose. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 54 in.) reports: tall, sprawling bush — it had one bloom, and I'm certainly not impressed by its first year performance. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) comments: bush has healthy foliage, slow growth — blooms of poor shape and colour, and very few — 'I can think of a lot of better reds' — may be better next year. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) notes: colour resembles 'Ena Harkness', does not fade — a tremendous bush — lots of bloom, exhibition quality, reflex petals — slight fragrance — 'if you have room, you must have it'.

VAGABONDE, Fl. (Lens '62). Salmon-pink. A light orange-salmon of beautiful H.T.-form, reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) — quite the equal of 'Papillon Rose', and opens better — to date has not been a free bloomer or strong grower.

VASSAR CENTENNIAL, H.T. (Meilland, int. C.P. '61). Bloom is peach-pink, reports Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.), has deep foliage, and mildews — hardy — on its way out.

VERA DALTON, Fl. (Norman '61). Camelia-rose. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) found this rose very satisfactory in its second year performance — bloom a beautiful shade of pink — floriferous. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1yr.; 30 in.) reports: by late summer blooms were nice, and plants have continued to perform as they should — all spring had badly coloured flowers. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) finds this a very satisfactory garden variety — lots of flowers — repeater.

VIENNA CHARM, H.T. (Kordes '63). Deep yellow. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) writes: 'I think this rose has a future — my plant was very small, with poor root growth, nevertheless it produced a healthy bush and bloom of nice form' — foliage glossy, disease-resistant — looking forward to its performance next year. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: a sprawling, ungainly bush with a few coppery-orange blooms that are quite good in bud but open much too fast — on this year's performance, would say it is a dismal failure. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: plant slow to get started on canina, have seen great vigour when on multiflora — has many petals and a rather confused centre — orange-apricot colour is outstanding — may be best in that colour range. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: only moderately vigorous bush — amber-bronze colour very attractive — bloom thin and short-lived — a European rose which may improve. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) states: received a poor plant and growth was slow, but colour is lovely — bloomed well, flowers large and graceful.

VIOLET CARSON, Fl. (McGredy '63). Peach-pink silvery reverse. This looked very much like 'Little Darling', writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) in both flower and foliage.

VILIA, Fl. (H. Robinson '59). Coral. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: excellent foliage, sturdy bushy growth — blooms are a delightful colour and the clusters most attractive — had a slight attack of mildew this year.

WAR DANCE, Gr. (Swim '61). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: an attractive red but not recommended, as all blooms suffered from weak necks.

WENDY CUSSONS, H.T. (Gregory '59). Cerise flushed scarlet. An excellent exhibition rose, in the opinion of Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.). Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) thinks it is a good garden rose. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: finally got off the ground — performance vastly improved — always in bloom — fragrant. Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: large well-formed flowers are long-lasting — an exceptionally good rose, worthy of a place in any garden. Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) states: low bush — bloom of full petalage — continuous — very fragrant — lost one bush during the winter. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 28 in.) notes: a perfect exhibition type rose — bloom production fair — proven winter hardy — worth growing. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 21 in.) observes: has been just ordinary up to now — not enough bloom for me and not too good-looking, the ones I did get — was better in the fall — may be better next year. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: blooms are fairly large and well-formed, some of exhibition quality — looks like a good all-round rose. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: sprawling growth — fragrant — well-formed bloom of exhibition standard. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) also finds bloom of excellent quality — 'nothing better in the garden'. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) says: 'stretching up a little more this year' — good form — necks a little inclined to droop, but a desirable rose. Mr. Selwood (4 pls.; 3,4 yrs.) suggests: slow first year doubtless due to nurserymen taking every bud for propagating, before selling plants — this is a splendid exhibition variety, every bloom near perfect, though a little on the small side — spicy fragrance. Mr. Spencer (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: vigorous growth — bloom freely produced — not good in wet weather. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) considers this a valuable rose — always trying to bloom — flowers of high quality, with exhibition possibilities. Mr. Westbrook (8 pls.; 2,3,4 yrs.; 28 in.) agrees: in my opinion produces the best blooms in its class, each one bordering on perfection — 'wish it grew a little taller'.

WESTMINSTER, H.T. (Robinson '60). Cherry and red bicolour. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: did well in first year — like the colour — fragrant. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) comments: tall, large shining foliage — big glamorous blooms — has fragrance. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: produces many large flowers of good form, long-lasting — very fragrant.

WHITE PRINCE, H.T. (Von Abrams, int. P.&D. '61). Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: a vigorous bush — blooms of good form, but production so far only fair — exhibition quality, but some split centres — ' prefer this rose to 'White Queen' '.

WHITE QUEEN, H.T. (Boerner 58). Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: did very well in first year — tall grower — sparse bloom, but quality excellent — 'a good white'. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) writes: 'I like it for a white garden rose, lacks the lustre of 'White Knight' or 'McGredy's Ivory' — no fragrance. *(Last year for reporting this rose.)*

WOBURN ABBEY, Fl. (G. Sidley and A. Cobley '62). Orange with yellow and red shades. Mr. Bishop (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: one of the best, but prone to mildew. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: good sturdy growth — reasonably good flower production — a really outstanding colour — 'a bright spot in the garden' — proved winter hardy without any protection. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 25 in.) notes: an unusual colour, 'I prefer 'Borden Gem' ' — spasmodic bloom. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1,2 yrs.; 24 in.) agrees as to the colour and also wants more bloom — is definitely for the front row, as it is not a good grower — doubt it will prove winter hardy. Mr. Woodward (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: improved in second year — nice lot of bloom — healthy growth — quite winter hardy. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) likes this floribunda best of those in the orange colour range — disease-resistant — winter hardy.

YELLOW DOLL, Min. (Moore '63). A light yellow that fades to white, writes Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.), open bloom is large but good — hardy — disease-resistant.

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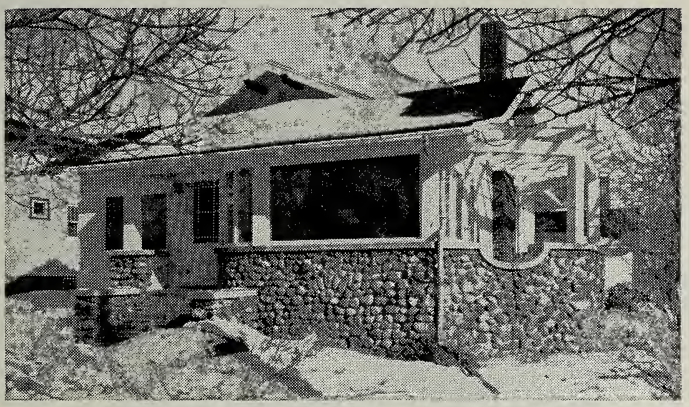

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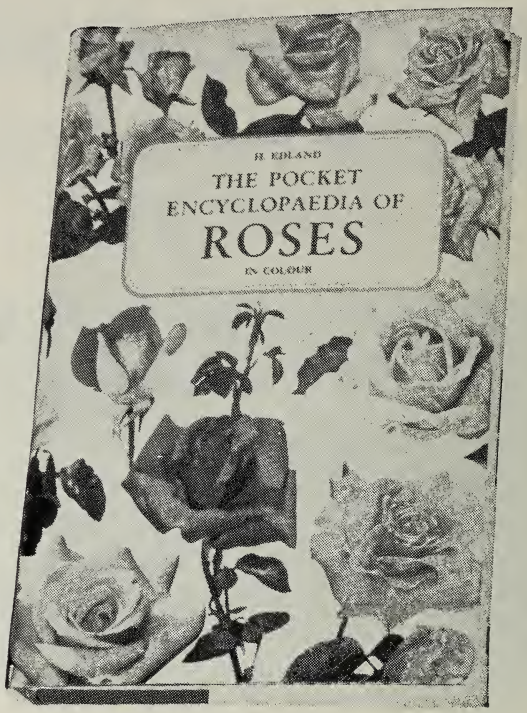

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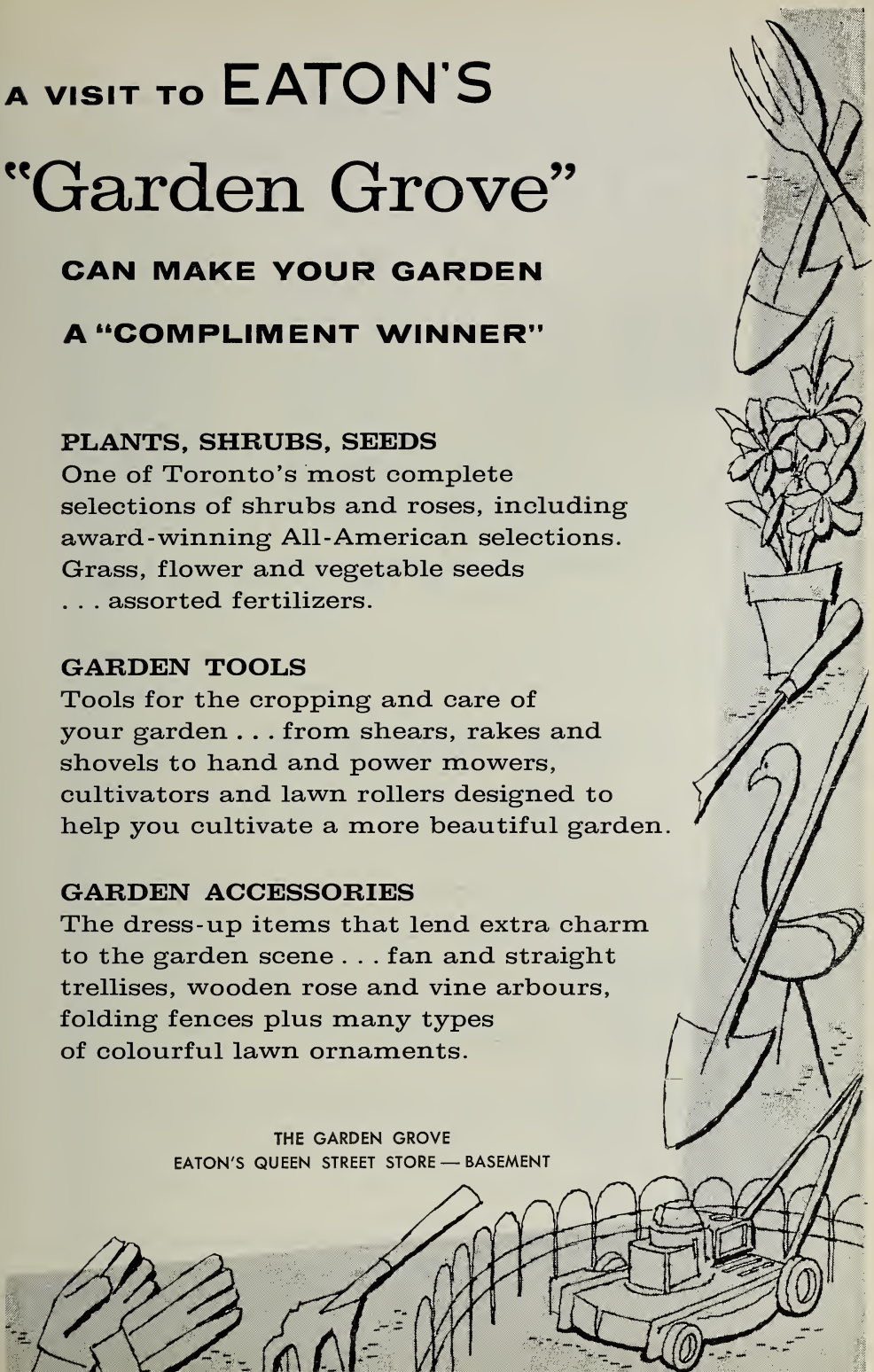

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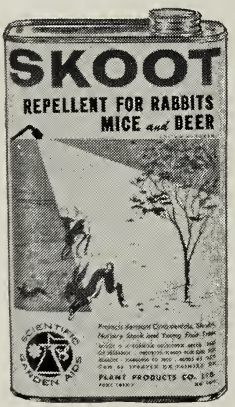

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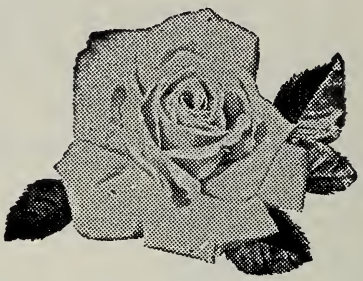

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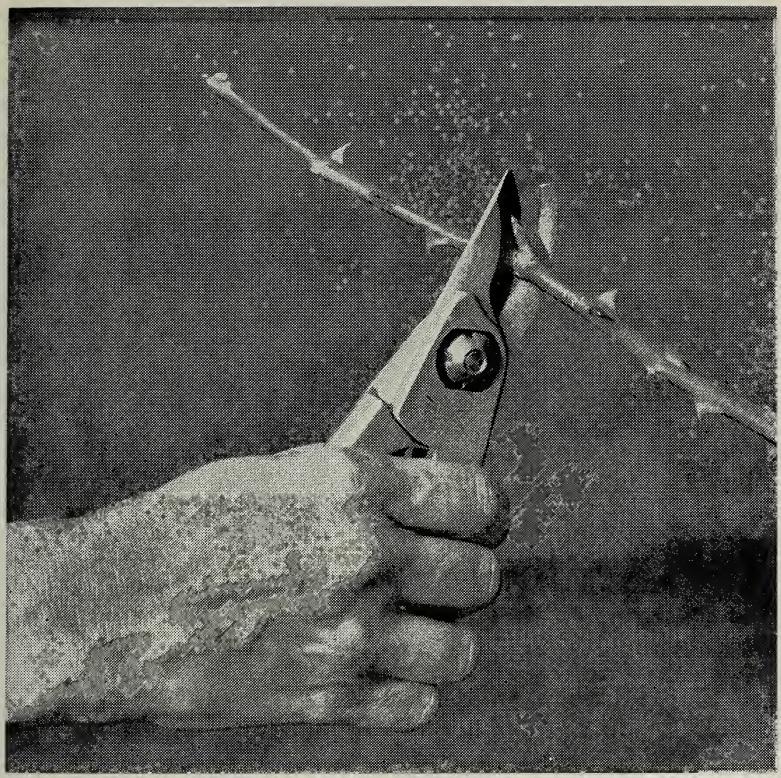

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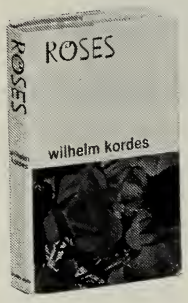

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